The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph to Last Evening.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Proclaim a Republic at Rome.

The French Government Decide Upon a Reduction of the Army.

The Sublime Porte Refuses to Suspend Hostilities in Crete.

Amnesty to Political Offenders in Austria.

The Fenian Meany Sentenced to Fifteen Years' Imprisonment.

ROME.

Abortive Conspiracy to Proclaim a Republic.

FLORENCE, Friday, June 21.

Startling intelligence has been received here from Rome. Dispatches report that two hundred armed men had thrown themselves into the city, it was supposed, with the intention of proclaiming a republic. But the desperate attempt failed, and forty of the revolutionists are now in prison.

FRANCE.

Reduction of the Army—Near Adjournment of the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, Friday, June 21.

The Emperor's Government has decided to make a considerable reduction in the military forces of the Empire.

The present session of the Corps Legislatif, which has accomplished a large amount of business, is approaching its close, and the day of adjournment is not far distant.

TURKEY.

The Porte Refuses to Suspend Hostilities in Crete.

LONDON, Friday, June 21—Evening.

A dispatch from Constantinople gives a report that the Sublime Porte has refused to consent to the request of the Great Powers, preferred through a collective diplomatic note, that hostilities be suspended in Candia, and that an inquiry be made into the grievances of the Christians by a Commission appointed collectively by the Great Powers and the Porte.

The Turkish Government professes to have information from OMAR PASHA that he is making considerable progress, and hopes soon to subdue the Cretans.

IRELAND.

Meany Sentenced to Fifteen Years' Imprisonment.

DUBLIN, Friday, June 21.

STEPHEN JOSEPH MEANY was sentenced this morning to fifteen years' imprisonment. He made a speech protesting against the sentence, on the ground that he was an American citizen, and claimed the protection of the United States Government. He denied ever having been paid by the Fenians in America, and indignantly scouted the overtures made to him by the British Government, who asked him to give evidence against the party arrested at Dungarvan, and offered him his liberty in six months if he plead guilty.

AUSTRIA.

Amnesty to Political Offenders.

VIENNA, Friday, June 21—Evening.

The Austrian Government has granted an amnesty to all political offenders, including KOSSUTH.

POLAND.

Confiscation Suspended.

WARSAW, Friday, June 21.

The Emperor ALEXANDER has issued a decree suspending confiscations in Poland.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Friday, June 21—Noon.

Consols for money	94¾
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	73
Illinois Central Railway Shares	79
Erie Railway Shares	39

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £252,000.

LONDON, Friday, June 21—2 P. M.

Consols have declined ⅛ since the opening, and are now quoted at 94⅝ for money.

American Securities are firm and quotations unchanged.

LONDON, Friday, June 21—5 P. M.

Consols have recovered from the decline noted early in the afternoon, and closed steady at 94¾ for money.

American Securities are without particular change to report; Eries have declined ¼ ℘ cent. The closing prices are:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	73
Illinois Central Railway Shares	79
Erie Railway Shares	38¾

Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares have declined ½ ℘ cent., and closed to-day at 25½.

FRANKFORT, Friday, June 21—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 77⅝.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 21—Noon.

COTTON—Middling Uplands 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d.; estimated sales to-day 10,000 bales.

The sales of the week foot up 65,000, of which 18,000 are on speculation and for export. The stock in port is 824,000 bales, of which 439,000 bales are American.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 37s. 3d.; Barley, 4s. 8d.; California Wheat, 13s. 6d.; Oats, 3s. 7d.; Peas, 37s.

Provisions unchanged. Pork, 74s. Beef, 132s. 6d.; Lard, 49s. 9d. Bacon, 41s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Petroleum—Spirits, 7d.; Refined, 1s. 2d. Pot Ashes, 30s. Resin—Common, 7s.; fine, 12s. Spirits of Turpentine, 31s. 3d. Tallow, 43s. 9d.; Cloverseed, 42s.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 21—2 P. M.

The Cotton market is quiet and steady.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firmer. Peas have advanced 1s. since the opening, and are now quoted at 38s. per 504 lbs. for Canadian. Corn is more active and prices have advanced 9d. per quarter; mixed Western is now quoted at 38s.

PRODUCE—Ashes are firmer and Pots have advanced to 31s. ℘ cwt. Tallow has advanced to 44s. ℘ cwt. for American and St. Petersburgh. Other articles of American produce are unaltered in price.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 21—5 P. M.

COTTON—The Cotton market continued steady until the close of the day, and prices are unchanged. The sales come up to the noon estimate, viz.: 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d.

STATE OF TRADE—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market for goods and yarns evinces no improvement either in tone or prices.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market has an improving tendency. Corn, which advanced early in the afternoon to 38s. ℘ quarter for Mixed Western, has again improved, and was quoted at the close at 38s. 6d. for Mixed Western ℘ quarter.

California Wheat is still salable at 13s. 6d.

Barley has advanced 1d., and is now quoted at 4s. 9d. ℘ 60 lbs. for American.

Oats have declined 1d.; the last sales were made at 3s. 6d. ℘ 45 lbs. for Canadian and American.

Peas have again advanced 1s., making 2s. for the day; the closing quotation is 38s. 6d. ℘ quarter for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is without much alteration. Lard has declined 3d., and American was quoted at the close at 49s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

Pork, 74s.; Beef, 132s. 6d.; Bacon, 41s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Ashes are firm at 31s. ℘ cwt. Resin is unchanged; sales of common Wilmington, at 7s., and fine at 12s. ℘ cwt. Tallow closed firm at 44s. ℘ cwt. Spirits Petroleum 7d., and refined Petroleum 1s. 2d. Spirits Turpentine 31s. 3d. Clover Seed 42s.

LONDON, Friday, June 21—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. Scotch Pig Iron, 54s. Calcutta Linseed, 64s. Linseed Cakes, £9 15s. Linseed Oil, £42. Whale Oil, £34 10s.

LONDON, Friday, June 21—5 P. M.

Sales of Linseed Oil at £42 ℘ ton.

Sugar and other articles are unchanged.

ANTWERP, Friday, June 21.

Petroleum has declined to 37½f. ℘ bbl. for Standard White.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday, June 21—2 P. M.

The royal mail steamship *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which left New-York on the 11th inst., arrived at this port this forenoon. After landing the London passengers and mails, the steamer proceeded to Liverpool.

FALMOUTH, Friday, June 21—2 P. M.

The New-York and Havre Line's steamship *Arago*, Capt. GADSDEN, which left New-York on the 8th of June, arrived here this forenoon on the way to Havre.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Volunteers in the Field in Colorado—A Premium Offered for Indian Scalps—Correspondence Between Gen. Sherman and Gov. Hunt.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DENVER, Colorado, Tuesday, June 11, 1867.

The excitement regarding the hostilities of the Indians on the Platte road, and in such close proximity to Denver, has been very great during the last few days. One party of emigrants were followed by the savages to within sight of the Kiowa ranche, 30 miles from the city. We have not even a corporal's guard of regular troops in this portion of the Territory, but some 50 volunteers mounted and went down the road to relieve the party mentioned above, who telegraphed they were in want of assistance.

Our Governor has been keeping up a constant correspondence, by wire, with Gen. SHERMAN. I inclose you copies of the messages published, and have lately learned that SHERMAN is very wrathy at their having been printed, asserting he considered them confidential. Why he should feel annoyed at the publicity given to them I cannot conceive, unless he is conscious of having attached too little importance to the murderous attacks all along the Platte Road, from Cottonwood to Fort Morgan. The citizens here were terribly indignant at the abrupt, snubbing sort of style of his first messages. His advising them to use "ordinary prudence," and asserting that the Stage Company were guilty of great carelessness in allowing their stages to be attacked, "riled" the good people here to an alarming extent. He also, in a very innocent manner, wanted to know what Indians we wanted to fight. This was the unkindest cut of all to the people of Colorado, as it seemed to insinuate that we were anxious to pitch into all the Indians we came across, whether friendly or not, *à la* Sand Creek.

After obtaining the sanction of SHERMAN, the Governor called for four companies of volunteers, which were promptly forthcoming, and they are now encamped a short distance out of town. The trouble now is to obtain horses and equipments for them. The animals are here, but the owners will not part with them for anything short of United States vouchers. People say they had enough of advancing money and goods to the general Government during the last Indian war. It is now nearly three years since this took place, and not a cent has been repaid, and there does not seem much probability of this desirable event happening for another year at least. Business is so dull just now, and money so scarce, that no one feels patriotic enough to sell goods and wait three or four years for the money. Thus the matter stands. Over 250 volunteers, most of whom have had experience on the frontier, are ready to take the field at once, if they can be mounted and equipped, but SHERMAN refuses to incur the liability on behalf of the War Department, and, there being no chance of private citizens coming forward, the probability is the force will be disbanded. This will be a great pity, as the Government could raise a regiment of 1,000 men out here, worth, during a campaign against the Indians, at least double that number of the regular army.

In the meanwhile, however, small companies of independent scouts are clearing our immediate vicinity of the hostile red-skins. These scouts are Indian fighters of the most approved pattern, and are splendidly mounted and equipped, either for chasing, or being chased, by the Indians. Profit is a great incentive with some of these men to take the war-path, and many of them will probably secure numbers of the horses and cattle which the Indians have lately stolen in such numbers. Beside, we have a premium for scalps. One spirited citizen in Denver has offered $10 for every hostile scalp brought to him, and the citizens of Central City, at a meeting lately held, subscribed a fund of $5,000 for the purpose of paying $25 each for all scalps brought to them with the ears on. Only yesterday I noticed a party of fourteen scouts starting out. They were ranchmen, and I hear most of them had fought Indians in California and Arizona. They looked well in picturesque coats (made out of blankets) and their deerskin leggings and moccasins, while their easy carriage in the saddle, and dauntless bearing, showed them to be men to whom the red-skins will give a wide berth, if possible.

They are having rough times on the Salt Lake road, between Denver and Fort Bridger. Stations have been attacked and stock stolen on all sides. One or two stations have been burned and their occupants killed, but in most cases the men have fought bravely and repulsed the Indians. Traveling in this direction is attended with some danger. Col. A. K. MCCLURE was detained with his wife and son at Cooper's Creek Station (170 miles from Denver) for some days, waiting for an escort sufficiently strong to continue his journey through to Salt Lake. He will probably be able to give some interesting particulars of the trouble in that quarter. There is no doubt this road will be threatened by large bodies of Indians all the Summer, and will stand in more need of the presence of troops than the Platte. Indeed, had it not been for HANCOCK entering on that ill-advised campaign on the Smoky Hill road, against Indians who had not gone to war with us, the battle-ground might have been kept north of the Platte River altogether. There is no doubt that the Cheyennes he "stampeded," and whose village and goods he destroyed, are the same who have given us so much trouble on the Platte.

Since the blockade of the road from the railway terminus of the North Platte, we have been suffering from a scarcity of many articles of consumption. There is scarcely a bag of coffee or sugar in the territory; the latter article, especially, has become a great luxury with us, and if communication be not speedily restored we shall have to fall back on a plain diet of bread, beef and water.

Commissioner WILSON, of the Interior Department at Washington, has astonished us greatly by a letter he has written to B. M. HUGHES, in reply to a question as to the construction to be placed on a clause of the act of Congress, July 26, 1866, relating to mining lands. This act distinctly says that, from and after its passage no man shall preëmpt or locate more than 200 feet on any one mineral vein, and also that no association of persons shall take up more than 3,000 feet on any one lode. Mr. WILSON interprets the law to be that an association of *two* or more persons may take up 3,000 feet of a lode. If this be the correct interpretation, it was quite superfluous for Congress to limit a claim to 200 feet. When a lode is now "struck," instead of the discoverer recording one claim of 200 feet only, he will form an association with one other man and secure 3,000 feet. This, it will be seen, will entirely defeat one of the objects for which the act was passed, viz.: to place a reasonable limit on the size of mining claims located on mineral lands belonging to the United States. Up to the year 1866 the laws of the Territory only permitted 100 feet of a lode to be taken as a mining claim, but in that year the Legislature passed a law enabling the discoverer of a lode to take up 1,400 feet as a claim, as soon as he had sunk a shaft 10 feet in depth therein. Now, according to WILSON, two men may claim 3,000 feet without sinking a shaft at all.

COLORADO.

Correspondence Between Gen. Sherman and Gov. Hunt of Colorado.

OMAHA, June 2, 1867.

To Gov. Hunt, Denver:

Your dispatch of yesterday is received. The fact reported by you indicates great carelessness on the part of the Stage Company. There is no doubt but there are bands of Indians at mischief everywhere; but when and against what Indians do you propose a campaign?

W. T. SHERMAN, Lieutenant-General.

DENVER, June 4, 1867.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, Omaha:

I have 300 carbines only to form an armament. I have no money or credit with which to equip the 500 men standing ready to go on a campaign. I would move down the Platte and Smoky in separate columns, and carry the war to the villages of the Indians, which would soon develop the whereabouts of the warriors. An Indian war now exists over a country 2,000 by 1,000 miles in extent, and I know you have not troops to guard half so much territory. We have no fears of the safety of our city or its immediate surroundings. It is only our remote settlements that are menaced, and many lives will be sacrificed if this state of affairs continues. Have no fears of our making war on Indians now peaceable.

A. C. HUNT, Governor of Colorado.

JULESBURGH, June 6.

GOV. HUNT: I am now here. Gen. AUGUR is across the Platte. The Indians are everywhere stealing horses, but do not attack when there is good resistance. Ranchers should gather to stage stations; stages should travel at irregular times, with passengers who will fight, or with soldiers from station to station. All the troops at my disposal cannot protect all exposed points. I have six companies of cavalry, and CUSTAR is coming from the Smoky Hill, but, for the present emergency your people must form parties of their own, ride down and kill some of these Indians. You ought not to ask for muster into the United States service, because it is for your own safety. Too many sensation reports arrive here, and Gen. POTTER mistrusts all for that reason.

W. T. SHERMAN, Lieutenant-General.

FORT SEDGWICK, June 6.

To Gov. Hunt, Denver:

I have your dispatch. It is barely possible the Cheyenne camp, stampeded last month by HANCOCK on Pawnee Fork, is on the Republican, south of this. Gen. CUSTAR may strike them coming across, but if you will start four companies of 300 men from Denver at once, say to-morrow, for the head of the Republican, to scour it eastward as far east as this, and then come in here, I will have Gen. POTTER to muster them in for two months, which will entitle them to pay for themselves and horses as soon as Congress can appropriate the money. I will replace any arms or ammunition you may borrow for the time being, and will supply the command on its arrival here with rations for themselves and horses.

This is the best I can do now, but it must be at once.

Gen. AUGUR is here, and will scour the South Platte to Laporte and cross to Sanders. Another party will scout the Lodge Pole, and another to Laramie.

The working parties on the two railroads are guarded. Trains of wagons, stages and ranchmen must collect and guard themselves. The great bulk of the Sioux are not within 500 miles of this, and this deviltry comes from small scattered bands who, being successful in stealing horses, may combine and do something serious.

W. T. SHERMAN, Lieutenant-General.

Battle with Indians at O'Falon's Station—Severe Punishments at Fort Sedgwick.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 21.

A battle was fought at O'Falon's Station on the 12th, between 60 whites, belonging to WILSON & CLOGGUE's train, *en route* for fort Phil Kearny, and from 100 to 150 Indians. Nine Indians are supposed to have been killed. The whites sustained no loss.

Omaha dispatches give the following barbarities: On the 12th inst., at Fort Sedgwick, Col. DODGE had a citizen named HENDRICKS, flogged, one hundred lashes on the bare back, for selling whisky to the soldiers. At the same time and at the same place a soldier received fivelashes for stealing a gun. On the following day a soldier was "spread" for two hours for getting drunk, musquitoes and buffalo gnats meanwhile torturing him terribly.

Six companies of troops left fort Sedgwick for Fort Sanders last Saturday.

The Indians are quiet between the North Platte and Denver City, but troubles continue between Denver and Fort Laramie.

A Denver newspaper of the 14th announces the arrival there of three coaches from Platte City with 40 passengers and a heavy mail; also two coaches from Smoky Hill.

The Indians have lately taken seventy-two horses and mules from Hugo Station and killed one soldier.

Gen. SHERMAN is said to be displeased with the Colorado Volunteers, their movements not being sufficiently prompt. He is still at the North Platte.

Burning of the Variety Theatre in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 21.

Fire-Marshal BLACKBURNE is investigating the origin of the fire at the Variety Theatre, but has not succeeded in ascertaining whether it was incendiary or not. There is no doubt that the firemen were reckless in remaining in front of the theatre while the tottering condition of the wall was apparent to every looker on. The wall was seen to sway forward, and as it moved the ruins of the roof would fall, acting as a pry to push it out. The firemen were cautioned repeatedly in regard to this, but returned insulting replies instead of heeding the caution. The fact that the bar-room in the front part of the theatre contained a large stock of liquors, and that the firemen were constantly going in and out of this bar-room, explains their reckless conduct.

Affairs in Canada—The Confederation.

MONTREAL, Friday, June 21.

The Bishop of St. Hyacinthe is following the example of his brethren of Three Rivers and Quebec, and has issued a pastoral letter to the diocese relative to the Confederation, advising the people to close their ears to the perfidious insinuation that the annexation is preferable to Confederation.

Gen. MITCHEL, the Administrator of the Government, has entertained the visiting Bishops at his residences, Isle Dorvol.

The annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associaton, is now sitting. Over nine hundred delegates are present from all parts of the new Dominion and the United States.

Yesterday was the thirtieth anniversary of the coronation of Queen VICTORIA, and was observed here and in Quebec by a general display of bunting and salutes from the citadel and war vessels.

Trotting Race at St. Catherines, C. W.

ST. CATHERINES, C. W., Friday, June 21.

The races to-day were attended by a large crowd. JAMES' mare, of Hamilton, won the trotting race; time 2:46, beating *Plate*. The first race yesterday, for $150, was won by *Lady Norfolk*; time 1:51. The trotting match, for $400, was won by *Crazy Jane*; time 2:32.

The Cuba Submarine Cable.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, June 21.

Communication was opened by telegraph with Lake City, Fla., to-day—thence to Punta Rosa, Fla., and they are now only awaiting the cable, which is to be laid by the 25th inst., to open the line to Cuba.

TRIAL OF SURRATT.

Witnesses Blaine, Hobart and Dye Not to be Recalled.

Where the Conspirators Procured Horses on the Night of the Murder.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 21.

The defence in the Surratt case came into Court this morning with several affidavits, setting forth a possibility that by recalling some of the witnesses for the prosecution they would be able to prove discrepancies in their evidence and previous statements made by them as to the date of the prisoner's appearance in Burlington, Vt., after the assassination; also a charge that Sergeant DYE, who testified that he saw SURRATT in front of the theatre on the night of the murder is under bonds in Philadelphia for passing counterfeit money. Judge FISHER decided that the witnesses had properly left the city with the permission of the District-Attorney, after having been examined, and that it was not necessary to recall DYE, as the record of his case could be produced if necessary, which would be received as good evidence. Nearly an hour was spent in debating the points involved in the motion, after which the examination of witnesses for the prosecution was recommenced. The testimony elicited was of a nature to prove that SURRATT was on intimate terms with BOOTH, PAYNE and ATZERODT. Miss LONORA FITZPATRICK, the first white female witness, who was a boarder with Mrs. SURRATT, was examined. An ex-army officer, named VANDERPOOL, was the only witness from whom any new points were elicited. He stated that on the day preceding the assassination he saw BOOTH, SURRATT and others in a concert saloon on Pennsylvania-avenue, and, notwithstanding the fact that he had never seen the prisoner before, recognized him in the court as soon as he saw him, after the lapse of two years. There was a larger attendance in the Court-room than usual, and in the crowd there was quite a number of ladies. The counsel for the defence indulged in their customary acrimonious discussions.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 21.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding. The interest in the case diminishes none, and the attendance on the part of the ladies is increasing daily. Some of them merely gratify their curiosity by a look at the prisoner, and then depart, while others remain seated throughout the day's proceedings.

Surratt was brought into Court about 10 o'clock, and the business of the day was commenced a few minutes thereafter.

Mr. Merrick submitted the affidavits of the prisoner as a foundation for his motion why witnesses Blaine, Hobart and Dye should be recalled for cross-examination. The affidavits set forth the facts as stated in Mr. Merrick's remarks yesterday, that they expected to prove that the two first-named witnesses were mistaken as to the time of the arrival of the two men, testified by them as having arrived at Burlington, and got upon the train at Essex Junction. The attorneys for the defence also filed an affidavit in support of their motion. The affidavits were read in the hearing of the jury, but were passed from counsel directly to the Court. After examining the affidavits, Judge Fisher said he had carefully noted their contents and had also considered the arguments submitted by counsel yesterday. His views were that the custom that had always prevailed was correct; that a witness should consider himself discharged after examination unless told to remain. As to the claim that Sergeant Dye was under bonds for passing counterfeit money, if it was necessary to prove that fact the best evidence would be record evidence, and he did not think Dye's presence was necessary. He thought it best to pursue the common practice.

Mr. Merrick wanted to know if the witness could be cross-examined if brought here by the defence.

Judge Fisher said he could be examined as the witness for the defence.

Mr. Merrick said he understood counsel on the other side to agree that if the witnesses were here they could be examined.

Judge Fisher said that was a subject for agreement between counsel.

Mr. Merrick asked if he understood the Court aright that the bail bond of Sergeant Dye could be offered in evidence.

Judge Fisher said that was a subject for future consideration. He only said that was the way to prove the fact.

Mr. Carrington said he desired to recall Edward L. Smoot, a witness examined yesterday, who desired to make a correction of a misstatement.

Mr. Smoot was recalled, and said when he testified yesterday he said he did not know the name of the man who examined him before coming into Court, but he had since understood that it was Judge Holt. Other witnesses who went to Judge Holt's office told witness who it was.

Mr. Merrick was proceeding to ask certain questions of the witness as to who had examined him, when Mr. Pierrepont objected.

Judge Fisher said he had supposed there would be an end of asking witnesses questions as to who examined them. In his opinion, if a Government officer prosecuting an important case, did not examine his witnesses and ascertain what they knew, such officer would be derelict of duty.

Mr. Merrick concurred in the view that it was the duty of the prosecution to examine witnesses, but he insisted that if Judge Holt or any officer in the Bureau of Military Justice had examined witnesses it was a fact that the jury should know.

After some further discussion between Mr. Bradley, Mr. Pierrepont and others, witness described the man who examined him as an elderly man. The examination took place in the Judge-Advocate-General's office.

Mr. Carrington said he felt it due to Judge Holt to say that the Judge-Advocate-General was not engaged in the prosecution of the case.

Brook Stabler recalled and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: Surratt sent back to the stable a team of horses which he had hired; do not recollect that it was a pair of horses Surratt had; have seen Booth, Atzerodt and Harold conversing with Surratt at my stable; I had a conversation with Atzerodt about a trip of Surratt's; he showed me the conclusion of a letter from Surratt, and Atzerodt said he had a letter from Surratt but that he would not let me see it all; I read the concluding paragraph; Atzerodt said the letter was dated in Richmond, and Surratt understood the detectives were after him, and he was making his way North as fast as he could; that was in the early part of April, 1865; the conversation between us commenced by Atzerodt calling me out on the pavement and telling me about the letter; I asked Atzerodt to let me see the letter; I understood that Surratt was making his way North from Richmond; the only difficulty, Atzerodt said, Surratt was in was, that the detectives were after him; I understood Atzerodt to mean Government detectives; Surratt and I had frequent conversations about payment of money; I remember when Surratt took away a blind horse, but I cannot remember the exact time; the horse was a fine racking horse; at the same time a bay horse was taken away; they were Surratt's horses, but Booth paid for their keeping; the horses were brought back afterwards by Atzerodt to be sold; they were not sold, and I saw the blind horse again at the Government stables on Nineteenth-street; that was during the progress of the conspiracy trial; I was sent there by the Judge-Advocate to see the horse.

A paper was exhibited to the witness. Witness examined it and resumed: This is the written order I have referred to; it is Surratt's handwriting. The paper was read to the jury, and is dated Feb. 22, 1865, and was an order from Surratt to J. E. Howard, authorizing Atzerodt to use his (Surratt's) horse, gloves and leggings.

These things were kept at Mr. Howard's stables.

Witness resumed—When these men came to the stable they would go to the back and engage in conversation together in a low tone; at least, I could not hear what was said, for they were at least 120 feet from me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley.—Booth took the horses away after I had been informed by Surratt that Booth would take them away and pay for them; at the conversation referred to it was stated that Surratt was in Richmond, and that the detectives were after him; does not recollect what time in April the conversation occurred.

By Mr. Alexander, a juror—It is a frequent occurrence that gentlemen who keep horses at my stable walk to the rear end of it.

James W. Pumphrey, sworn and examined by Mr. Carrington.—I keep a livery-stable at No. 244 Sixth-street, between Four and a Half and Sixth streets; knew J. Wilkes Booth; he came to my stable and asked for the proprietor; I stepped up, and he wanted a saddle-horse to ride to the country; I told him I could accommodate him with a good saddle-horse; I told Booth, as he was a stranger, he would have to leave security or give city reference; Surratt came up and said he knew Mr. Booth, and that he would take care of the horse; Surratt also said he would see the horse paid for; have known Surratt a number of years; I then ordered the horse saddled, and when the boy brought him out Booth had gone across the street to the Pennsylvania House, and mounted the horse and rode away; I never saw Mr. Surratt after that; Booth frequently came to the stable afterward, and generally got the same horse; this was about six weeks before the assassination; on the 14th of April, about twelve o'clock, Booth came and engaged a horse, and said he wanted the horse he had been in the habit of riding; I told him I could not give him that horse, but would give him a very good one; I gave him a bay mare and an English saddle and bridle, and Booth rode away; I have not seen either horse, saddle or bridle, or Booth since.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley—Witness in 1858 kept a stable at the corner of Sixth add C streets; saw John Surratt there; he was a small boy, and came with his father; never saw David Reed at my stables half a dozen times in my life.

John Fletcher, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—I resided at Nailor's livery stable, near Thirteenth-street, on April 14, 1865; I saw Atzerodt and Harold at Nailor's stable, but they were not together; I saw Atzerodt first, and an hour afterwards saw Harold; Harold engaged a horse from me, and asked me to keep the horse till ten minutes past four o'clock; he came at that time for the horse, and said he was going to take a ride with a lady; he asked for a particular horse, named Charlie, and was very particular about the saddle and bridle that he would take; he selected a double-reined bridle, with two bits to it; when he mounted, I asked him how long he would stay, but he said he did not know; and I told him not to keep the horse out longer than between eight o'clock and nine o'clock; the horse did not come back at that time; when it came to nine o'clock I had suspicion about Harold's coming back; Atzerodt came for his horse at ten o'clock; while the boy was getting the horse, Atzerodt and I went and took a drink at the Union Hotel; Atzerodt said if this thing happened to-night you will have a present; Atzerodt made some remark about the horse being good on a retreat, and I suspected him for some reason and followed him to the Kirkwood House, where he dismounted and went in; Atzerodt then came out again and moved along D-street and turned up Tenth-street; I then lost sight of Atzerodt, and a few minutes afterward saw Harold at Fourteenth-street and Pennsylvania-avenue; I accosted Harold and demanded the horse, but Harold refused to give him up, and put spurs to his horse and went up Fourteenth-street to H; I then went to the stable and saddled a horse; I knew that Atzerodt had to cross the Navy-Yard Bridge to go home, and followed him down in that direction, but was prevented from crossing by the guard, and then I returned to the stable; never saw the horse Harold rode since; Harold rode a light roan horse; Atzerodt rode a dark brown horse; this horse Atzerodt brought there in the first instance; never saw the one-eyed horse until Atzerodt brought him there on April 3, 1865; Atzerodt and another gentlemen brought two horses there; the other man was about five feet seven or eight inches in height; had black hair and a heavy black moustache; he was thin and about a medium height.

No cross-examination.

John F. Toffey, sworn and examined by Mr. Wilson: I reside in Hudson City, N. Y.; on April 14, 1865, I was in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and commanded a company at the Lincoln Hospital; between twelve and one o'clock that night, one of the guards of my company captured a horse, saddle and bridle; the horse was sweating very much; I had heard of the assassination, and took the horse to Gen. Augur's headquarters, and gave him up; the horse was a dark bay, and blind in one eye; I identified the horse afterward at the stables on Nineteenth-street; the horse was much excited, and I had great difficulty in riding him; Lincoln Hospital is about three-quarters of a mile east of the Capitol.

No cross-examination.

The Court here took a recess for half an hour.

Upon reassembling, Miss Honora Fitzpatrick was sworn and examined by Mr. Carrington—I know John W. Booth; don't know how long I knew him; I met him at Mrs. Surratt's; Mrs. Surratt lived on H-street, between Sixth and Seventh, No. 541; first saw Surratt in 1865; met him there several times; I was boarding at Mrs. Surratt's; boarded there from October, 1864, until the time I was arrested; I was arrested on the Monday following the assassination; I knew a man by name of Port Tobacco, who was said to be George Atzerodt; met him at Mrs. Surratt's; met him in less than a year before the assassination; can't remember how often I met Atzerodt there; saw him there more than once; I remember he staid there one night; don't remember what night it was, or how long before the assassination; saw Lewis Payne at Mrs. Surratt's, but did not know him by that name; he was known as Mr. Wood; he called there alone one evening in March; that was the first time I saw him; I met him in the parlor; Mr. Surratt, Mrs. Hallahan and daughter, and Mr. Weichman were in the parlor; never saw Payne there afterwards; when I was arrested I recognized him at the office where I was taken; I know John H. Surratt; the last time I saw Mr. Surratt was two weeks before the assassination; have seen John Surratt at the house during the visits of Payne and others, but I never heard them converse together; had been to Ford's Theatre with John Surratt, Mr. Wood and Miss Dean before the assassination; we occupied a private box, and Booth came there and spoke to Mr. John Surratt, and they both stepped out of the box and stood at the door; Wood, or Payne afterwards joined them, but I could not hear their conversation; this was during the play; we went home and Wood went to Mrs. Surratt's with us in the carriage, but I do not know whether he remained there or not; the day after being at the theatre I went to Baltimore and remained there a week; I do not know where Wood lived in Washington; I know where the Herndon House is, and remember passing there with Mrs. Surratt prior to the assassination; Miss Jenkins and Mr. Weichman were in company; Mrs. Surratt went in the Herndon House, and we walked up street and waited for her; Mrs. Surratt never said what she went in the Herndon House for; she remained there a few minutes; Mrs. Surratt then rejoined us, and we went to Mrs. Surratt's house on H-street; do not know where John Surratt was at that time.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Do not remember anything about John Surratt going to New-York in 1865.

No cross-examination.

George F. Chapin was sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—I live in Stockbridge, Vt., and am a farmer; have lived there since February, 1865; in April, 1865, was in Burlington most of the time; I left Burlington on Friday evening on my way to New-Haven, Conn.; it was previous to the assassination; I heard of the assassination on my way to New-Haven; I came back to Burlington on the train that left New-Haven at 3:15; this was Monday after the assassination; after my return from New-Haven I saw Mr. Charles Blum at the depot in Burlington, on Wednesday evening; he had an article that I wanted much to get.

Question—What was the article?

Witness—A handkerchief; witness examined a package, and took out a handkerchief marked John H. Surratt; witness could not recognize it as the same handkerchief, because at that time it was very dirty.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley—I gave the handkerchief to Mr. George Grinnet, who was represented as one of Baker's detectives; I was a detective at that time, but not one of Baker's; I received the handkerchief on Tuesday the 25th; got it from Mr. Blum that day; had seen the handkerchief for the first time the Wednesday previous; I do not think it was on Saturday I first saw the handkerchief; witness could fix the time because Mr. Blum said he would take it to his mother's and have it washed, and had gone for the handkerchief; Mr. Blum made the excuse for not having it, by saying that his brother had died and his mother was attending the funeral; have no recollection of telling Mr. Grinnet that I saw the handkerchief first on a Saturday; do not recollect telling any one of the circumstance until last Saturday; I might possibly have reported the fact to Capt. Gleason, Provost Marshal at Burlington, but do not recollect the fact; the detective came to the office and asked for me, and we went together to Winooski Falls in search of Charles Blum; do not recollect that the detective took notes of what Blum told him; I kept a diary of my own movements; (witness referred to his own diary;) under head of April 25, I find that I was with Grinnet, and that I went to Plattsburgh in the steamer *Canada* and returned on the steamer *United States*.

By Mr. Merrick—I heard that Surratt was suspected of complicity in the assassination before I knew that Blum had the handkerchief. I can't fix the time when Blum's brother died, but it was after he had first showed me the handkerchief, and before it was finally delivered.

By Mr. Pierrepont—The Wednesday I first saw the handkerchief was April 19.

By Mr. Merrick—I did no more with the handkerchief than to deliver it to Grinnet.

Benjamin W. Vanderpool, sworn an examined by Mr. Pierrepont: I live in New-York City, and have lived there all my life; at the commencement of the war I was in New-York, an attorney in the office of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel; I am now with Chauncey Schaffer, No. 243 Broadway; was a First Lieutenant in the Fifty-ninth New-York Volunteers, Company G; was captured at Ream Station, Va., Aug. 24, 1864; I was taken first to Richmond, then to Danville, and from Danville to Richmond, where I was paroled in February, 1865; knew J. W. Booth; he used to visit the Lone Star Club—a club I belonged to; I was here at the time of the assassination; was here three days before it; I saw Booth on that day and spoke to him; I saw him three times on that day; I saw Booth first at Willard's and afterward on Pennsylvania-avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh, or Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

Prisoner called to stand up.

Q.—Did you see the prisoner on that day? A.—I saw him at the place last mentioned; he was with Wilkes Booth and two or three others; they were sitting around a table with glasses on it; I had been to the Paymaster's and coming down I heard music at the place referred to, and went in, and a ballet dancer was performing; the table Booth was at was a round one, and he and his friends were talking; I saw them distinctly as I was within a few feet of them; I cannot be mistaken about this.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley—I did not speak to Booth when I saw him in this place; I saw Booth and his companions were engaged in conversation; I was only attracted there by the music; I never saw Surratt before or since until now; I took a good look at him this morning, and recognize him as the same man I saw with Booth; I am as confident that I saw Surratt as that I see you now; this was some time in the afternoon, and it might have been after three o'clock; I cannot remember how they were dressed; think Booth and Surratt had their hats off; don't think Surratt then wore a goatee, if he did, it was a very light one; do not remember the hall, but think it was at a hall called "Metropolitan Hall;" Witness was asked why he did not communicate these facts before, and gave as a reason that it was known he was intimate with Booth, and he was jeered by his brother officers, and he then hastened to his regiment; witness never made this statement to any one until now; was never summoned as a witness in this case, but having seen that the Surratt trial was in progress came here to see if Surratt was one of the men he saw with Booth, and recognized Surratt at once as one of the party; he then informed Mr. Carrington of the fact, and was placed on the stand as a witness.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Witness has a great faculty of recollecting faces he has once seen, and has been subjected to a test of the matter.

Q. *By Mr. Merrick*—Would you recollect the face of the woman who was dancing? A. I did not pay much attention to her face; my attention was directed to her legs. [Laughter.]

The Court took a recess at half past 2 o'clock until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The affidavits above referred to are as follows:

United States vs. John H. Surratt—John H. Surratt being duly sworn, says that since the cross-examination of Chas. H. Blunn, a witness called by the prosecution, and since said cross-examination closed, he has learned that on or before the 27th day of April, 1865, the said Chas. H. Blunn detailed the circumstances testified to by him on the stand in this Court as to the arrival of two men at the Burlington depot in Burlington, Vt.; their sleeping in said depot, and his finding, on the day they left, a handkerchief in the said depot, marked with the name of J. H. Surratt; that said statement or account was given to a detective in the service of the United States; and that said Charles H. Blunn then stated that said men had slept in the said depot on the night of Thursday, April 20, 1865, and not on the night of Monday, April 17, as testified for that case; and that he at the time also stated that he had found said handkerchief on the morning of Friday, the 21st day of April, 1865, and not on the morning of Tuesday, April 18, as testified to in this case; and that he then particularly fixed the date by the date of the death of his brother, which, he stated, occurred on Thursday, the 20th, and the absence of his mother in attendance upon said brother.

The affiant further says that he is informed and believes that the correct fixing of said date is material to the ends of justice in this cause.

JOHN H. SURRATT.

Sworn and subscribed 21st June, 1867.

R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.

The affidavit in Hobart's case is the same in form, but it sets forth the alleged fact that Hobart represented to a United States detective on or before April 27, 1865, that the men referred to by him got on the train at Essex Junction and went to St. Albans on the 21st day of April, and not the 18th, as stated by him in Court here. The affidavit says it is essential to the end of justice to establish the dates referred to correctly.

The affidavit in relation to Sergt. Joseph M. Dye sets forth that since the examination of said Dye the defendant has been informed that said Dye is now under bonds to answer in Philadelphia to the charge of passing counterfeit money.

Accompanying the affidavit is a written motion signed by the counsel setting forth the facts set forth in the affidavit, and also that they expect to prove that the men referred to were followed into Canada, and that neither of them proved to be Surratt. The written affidavit is a repetition of the statement made orally yesterday by Mr. Merrick.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

His Arrival and Reception in this City—Visit to the Flagship Franklin.

The President of the United States, accompanied by Secretary SEWARD, Col. N. G. MOORE, U. S. A., acting as the President's Secretary; Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU and son, Mr. D. C. M. EWEN, Secretary to the Secretary of State, and Mr. JAMES DONALDSON, of the State Department, reached Jersey City at 5 P. M. yesterday. At the depot they were met by Admiral FARRAGUT, Ex-Gov. MORGAN, Mayor HOFFMAN and Gen. BUTTERFIELD, and proceeded immediately on board a tug specially provided, which conveyed them to the *Franklin*, Admiral FARRAGUT's flagship. As the tug left the wharf, the *Franklin* and the French war vessels *Jean Bart* and *Themis* each fired a salute of twenty-one guns, which were echoed by the artillery on Governor's and Bedloe's Islands. The yards of the *Franklin* were manned as the President with Admiral FARRAGUT stepped aboard, followed by Mr. SEWARD, Mayor HOFFMAN and Ex-Gov. MORGAN. On the starboard quarter-deck the officers were in waiting and saluted the President as he passed. He proceeded to Admiral FARRAGUT's private apartment on the quarter-deck, where he staid a short time, and thence to the gundeck, where a bountiful collation was provided. With the President at the collation were Admiral FARRAGUT, Secretary SEWARD, Mrs. Secretary WELLES, Baron DIDELOT, Mrs. FARRAGUT, Admiral STRINGHAM, Capt. and Mrs. PENNOCK, and Senorita JUAREZ, daughter of the Mexican President. After a little more than half an hour spent on board of the *Franklin*, the party reëmbarked. The scene on board of the *Franklin* was very magnificent. The quarter-deck was gaily decorated with flags. It was the occasion of Admiral FARRAGUT's final reception of his friends prior to his departure to take command of the European Squadron. The little steamer that conveyed the President and party from the *Franklin* sailed around the French war vessels, which united with the *Franklin* in another salute, and then proceeded to Pier No. 1 North River, where the party landed. Here the distinguished company were received by the Committee of the Common Council, who were introduced to President JOHNSON by His Honor the Mayor. After the introduction the party proceeded to their carriages in waiting, passing at first through the Knights Templar of New-York, who filed on either side, presented arms, and were in turn saluted by the President. A company of the Light Guard, in their picturesque costume, was in waiting, and, headed by a fine band, led the procession. The crowd in West-street and along Battery-place was very large and enthusiastic in the extreme. Turning into Broadway the throng grew still more dense, rendering the passage of the carriages no easy matter. The cheering was kept up all along the route, and the demonstration on the Broadway Bridge was quite a feature of the affair. Several thousand, wrongly informed that the party would stop at the City Hall, had gathered in its immediate neighborhood to rush out when the procession passed up and add to the noisy tide that rolled up along side the carriage. Despite the fact that the ovation, it may be said, was quite impromptu, it lacked no element of a cordial welcome. The people turned out in increasing numbers at every street, and a perpetual huzza was kept up until the carriage reached the hotel. At the Metropolitan Hotel, the St. Nicholas, the New-York, and Southern Hotels in Broadway the cheering was quite lively, and the ladies turned out in great numbers with the whitest of white fluttering things, which they shook eagerly. At the Fifth-avenue Clubs, also, there was a good deal of enthusiam, and an unmistaken huzza at Delmonico's. On arriving at the hotel the President, having courteously responded to the welcome given him there by the four or five thousand in waiting, and bade adieu to his escort, retired to his room, Mayor HOFFMAN and the Committee of the Common Council returning to the City Hall in their carriages. The crowd around the hotel gradually dispersed, leaving his Excellency to the rest he expressed himself as desirous to secure, being much fatigued with his journey.

In the evening the President received a few friends quietly in one of the parlors of the hotel. Among those present were Collector SMYTHE and his family, Mayor HOFFMAN, WILLIAM E. ROBINSON, ("Richelieu,") AUGUSTUS SCHELL, THURLOW WEED, Postmaster KELLY, Gen. S. H. ROBERTS, ABRAM WAKEMAN, and the Committee of Knights Templar from Boston.

At 11 o'clock a delegation called upon the President and Secretary of State with an address, to which they desired responses. The President said that he was much fatigued, but would meet them with the Secretary of State on their return to New-York next week.

During the evening a crowd was assembled in front of the hotel calling loudly for the President, but he did not make his appearance on the balcony. At midnight the assemblage had dispersed and all was quiet.

The President and Secretary SEWARD will visit Jerome Park to-day to witness the races.

INCIDENTS EN ROUTE.

The President's party left Washington at 7:45 A. M. yesterday in a special car—the same that carried the guard of honor on the occasion of conveying the remains of Mr. LINCOLN to Springfield. An escort of Knights Templar, with the Marine Band, accompanied them. A large crowd cheered as the train left Washington. At Annapolis Junction Gov. SWANN, of Maryland, came aboard, and presented to the President resolutions of the Maryland Constitutional Convention, inviting him to visit Annapolis, which he promised, if practicable, to do on the 28th inst. The train reached Baltimore at 9:30 A. M. The President and Mr. SEWARD were received with cheers. Several prominent citizens came aboard and shook hands with him and then the train started again. The municipal authorities of Baltimore had extended the hospitalities of the city to the President, but as there was to be only a brief stay in Baltimore the invitation was necessarily declined.

Several miles this side of Baltimore two horses attached to a hearse, frightened by the scream of the locomotive, ran away. The tongue of the hearse came in violent contact with the President's car, but the driver succeeded in wheeling the horses to one side and the train passed on. A cordial greeting was extended to the party at Wilmington where they arrived at 12:20 P. M. Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. SEWARD shook hands with the people. Mr. SEWARD hurt his finger and declared that his was the first blood shed in Delaware.

At Trenton, N. J., a President's salute was fired on the arrival of the train. The President was met by Gov. WARD and other State officers who escorted him to the platform where many persons were introduced to him.

The Common Council of Springfield, Mass., has passed a resolution tendering the hospitalities of that city to the President and his party. Mayor BRIGGS has addressed a letter to the President extending the invitation, to which the President replied that he would be unable to stop longer than a few minutes at Springfield where he hopes to arrive at 5 P. M. to-day.

Gen. Grant at Gettysburgh.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Friday, June 21.

Gen. GRANT, accompanied by Gov. GEARY, Major-Gen. CRAWFORD and the Board of Managers on the Gettysburgh Cemetry, visited the battle-field of the centre and left to-day. The party left for Harrisburgh at noon.

Attempted Murder at Fortress Monroe—Negro Highwaymen—The Naval Academy Fleet.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, June 20.

A fiendish attempt at murder was made several days since by two negroes upon Mr. WHITEHURST, a hotel-keeper in Princess Anne Court House. He was *en route* to the city to purchase supplies, and was knocked down by them on the road. They dragged him from his carriage, and after severely beating him were frightened away before they could secure his money.

Two young ladies, while riding on the main road yesterday afternoon, were stopped by a stalwart negro who ordered them to give up all their money and valuables. They jumped from the carriage and endeavored to escape, but the negro caught one and robbed her of what money she had in her possession. The other lady refused to give up her money, when the negro throttled her and endeavored to smother her in a ditch, but released her upon robbing her pockets of all her valuables. The highwayman then ran off. The ladies informed the authorities who have sent police in pursuit, but it has been unsuccessful thus far.

A strong northwest gale has prevailed the past three days. The fleet of the Naval Academy, which comprises the frigates *Macedonian* and *Savannah*, and the sloop-of-war *Dale* have been detained from making their trips to the Mediterranean somewhat longer than they expected. Commander LUCE, commander of the fleet, however, has been turning the delay into valuable time, and the midshipmen are kept employed at all hours of the day in perfecting their knowledge in the complex routine and divers duties of a thorough naval education.

Politics in California—Nominations for State Officers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, June 20, 1867.

The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated H. H. HAIGHT, for Governor; WM. HOLDEN, for Lieutenant-Governor; HENRY L. NICHOLSON, for Secretary of State; ROBERT L. WATSON, for Comptroller; ANTONIO F. CORONELL, for Treasurer; and JOHN W. DOST, for Surveyor General.

Resolutions were adopted condemning the Reconstruction policy of Congress, opposing impartial suffrage, recognizing the obligation for the payment of the national debt, and in favor of the eight hour law.

Flour and wheat are quiet but quotations are unchanged.

Legal-tenders, 73½.

Disfranchised Citizens of Georgia—Order of Gen. Pope.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, June 21.

Gen. POPE to-day issued special instructions to the Board of Registers. Paragraph No. 2 directs that clerks and reporters of the Supreme Court, clerks of the Superior and inferior courts, and clerks to ordinary County Courts, Treasurers, County Surveyors, Receivers of tax returns, Tax Collectors, Tax Receivers, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Mayors, Recorders, Aldermen, Councilmen of any incorporated city or town, who are ex-officers of the Confederacy, and who previous to the war occupied these offices, and afterward participated in the rebellion, are all disqualified, and are not entitled to registration.

Attempted Escape of Mills, the Franconia Murderer.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, June 21.

MILLS, the Franconia murderer, escaped this morning from Haverhill jail, but was subsequently caught. He dug out a stone, five feet long and two feet wide, between the cells, and raised up a door seven inches and crawled under it into the spaceway, so that when they were carrying in his breakfast he pushed by and rushed out, but was seen before he got out of the yard. He ran about three quarters of a mile, and finding that he was pursued sat down and gave himself up.

The Result of Dueling in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, June 21.

The Coroner's Jury, in the case of ROE, who was killed in a recent duel, have rendered a verdict of felonious homicide against the surviving principal and the seconds concerned therein.

Gen. SCOTT, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for this State, has issued an order enjoining upon the subordinate officers and agents the importance of keeping the freedmen fully informed as to their rights and privileges under the recent acts of Congress.

Convention of Ohio Wool-growers.

CLEVELAND, Friday, June 21.

The managers of the Ohio Wool-growers Association have determined to call a State Convention of the friends of a protective policy, to be held at Cleveland on the Fourth of July, to consider the late nomination of Gen. HAYES for Governor of Ohio, who is understood to be a free-trade man.

Registration in Virginia.

PETERSBURGH, Va., Friday, June 21.

Registration in two wards of this city closed last evening. The list stands as follows: Whites, 651; colored, 1,638. In the remaining two wards in which registration will be held hereafter, the whites are believed to be in a majority.

At Dinwiddie Court-house 115 whites and 215 negroes were registered.

Departure of Emigrants for Brazil.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 21.

The steamship *Catharine Whiting* left this morning with 250 Brazilian emigrants. Mr. N. B. STARBUCK, of Troy, goes out in her, and devotes his time and attention to the comfort of the passengers.

The time for registration is extended to the 15th of July in every parish except Orleans, which is limited to the 30th inst.

Billiard Championship of Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Friday, June 21.

A match game of billiards for the championship of Ohio—1,500 points, carom—was played last evening between JOHN FRAWLEY, of Cleveland, and HARRY CHOATE, of Cincinnati. FRAWLEY was the winner by 522 points. His largest run was 125. His average 11¼.

Treasury Affairs at Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON, Friday, June 21.

Col. J. P. FOSTER, Collector of Customs, has resigned.

The investigation of the affairs of the office of the Special Agent of the Treasury Department resulted satisfactorily, and the charges preferred before the United States Commissioner were withdrawn.

Outrages on Children in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, June 21.

CHARLES WOODMAN, sexton of Rev. Dr. GANNETT's church, was arrested this morning, charged with enticing young girls into the church, and subjecting them to licentious indignities. He was held for trial in $10,000 bail.

Calendar of the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, N. Y., Friday, June 21.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for June 22:

Nos. 166, 162, 163, 165, 165½, 166, 167, 14, 15, 16, 152, 168, 171, 172, 173, 174.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

The Reform Bill—The Derby Race—Its Losses and its Gains.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Wednesday, June 5, 1867.

As the Reform Bill approaches the hour of its triumph, the public feeling and anxiety begins to subside. The radicals walk up and down with their heads on high, and the conservatives bear the honors thrust upon them with meekness and much humility. The *Spectator* of this week has an anecdote which is exactly illustrative of the feeling of the poor tories in their new character of ultra radicals. It is not long. "An errand-boy meeting an old country member descending the steps of the Carlton Club, asked him, 'Please, sir, is this the *Reform* Club?' 'No, damn you!' growled the old Tory, 'the *Reform* is next door. This is not *The Reform*; this is *The Revolution*.'" It is impossible for a story to be happier. The mode, the time, the place, the question, the answer, the illustration, are all instructive, and exactly paint the situation. But amid all the grumbling, faith in the good star of the old country abides, and it is with a sensation of relief that even old Tories view the settlement of the question. Of course the immense question of the redistribution of seats remains. But in the meantime, public attention has been concentrated upon one thing above all others—the turf. Such a Derby-Day as the last is probably beyond the memory of the oldest man among us. What with the extraordinary surprises, and the fabulous sums won and lost, or said to be won and lost, and the notoriety of the chief owners and losers concerned, people have thought of nothing else since. So intense was the heat of the betting, and so appalling the result to a vast number of men, that sobs and screams of agony broke through the cheering which greeted the winner, a circumstance which Professor Goldwin Smith has turned to some use in a slashing letter to the *Examiner*, against the contemptible degradation of the turf. The sting, however, of the professor's letter, lies in the moral which he points at the arch-object of his detestation, Mr. Disraeli. "I see," he says, "in the shop windows a caricature, the form of which is itself taken from the race-course. A jockey, whose looks bespeak him the most knavish of his tribe, is distancing his less-cunning rivals in a race. This is a caricature of the reform struggle in the House of Commons—a caricature, no—but a simple picture of the humiliating reality. On the greatest of all national questions this Parliament, which Mr. Lowe calls heroic, not only allows itself, but is apparently pleased, to be ridden by cajolery and fraud; and the victory in legislation belongs to him who is most familiar with the tricks of tho turf, and most unscrupulous in practicing them. Who can blame the nation for turning its mind to a more genuine and purer object of interest in a race-horse?" The Professor, you see, is a master in sarcasm, and he has at last found the opportunity of paying Mr. Disraeli for calling him as Mr. Disraeli called him the other day in the House, "that wild man," and sneering at him as a visionary fanatic and preacher of sedition. There is no love lost between them. Prof. Goldwin Smith is one of the smartest polemical writers of the day, and the *Saturday Review* and *Daily News*, to both of which he is a distinguished and powerful contributor, give him ample means of pursuing an enemy, who is so well able to hold his own in peace or war. The letter from which I quote is no doubt a very galling one, for the *Standard* devotes a long article to the task of calling the Professor "Pecksniff," and "Chadband," and "Tupper," and "Stiggins," and other very bad names indeed, which, considering that the *Standard* is our best model of contemporary vituperation, shows that it has nothing much to answer. It is true that the Professor's wrath and his splendid comparisons of the modern English turf with the last age of degenerate Romans are a little overdone and a little comical. Still there is no doubt that at this moment the public mind is greatly shocked and alarmed by the recent catastrophes on the turf. That Mr. Chaplin should have won £200,000, or say, in round numbers, nearly $1,000,000, (for the exact sum of his winnings is not known,) and that the Marquis of Hastings should have lost $500,000 on one day and recovered $250,000 the next, is considered sufficiently notable. But it is felt that these figures are merely an index of the losses and gains which have befallen half the young men in the country, to the great discomfort of all respectable families and the alarm of all sober people. You must realize the compactness of English society in our small country, to understand that the late Derby has occasioned, in fact, a national commotion, affecting unnumbered families, great and small. As for Lord Hastings being ruined and having bolted, that I believe is all my eye, from the best information I can get. It is rather the fashion here to say that people are ruined upon the idlest gossip in the world. There is nothing your Tapers and Tadpoles are so fond of saying, with a knowing look, as that "Gladstone, you know, is deucedly hard up, and it makes a great difference, you see, whether he is in or out of office." Besides, as another illustration of life in this little village of ours—I mean Great Britain—you must realize that everybody knows everybody enough to gossip about him, and seldom enough to get at the truth. And a report once afloat spreads like wildfire, not over thirty or forty houses, but over the island.

But amid all the wild rumors connected with the recent turf events, there is enough of truth to outdo fiction. I am told on good authority, that Mr. Chaplin, believing that his horse would win, wrote a chivalrous note to Lord Hastings, praying him not to bet against him, or he would lose his money, a piece of advice which the latter treated with such open and public contempt, that Capt. Machell, who manages Mr. Chaplin's stables, was very nearly "punching his Lordship's head." But the romance of the thing lies in the fact, that Mr. Chaplin was once (twice) engaged to be married to Lady Hastings, then Lady Florence Paget, Lord Anglesea's daughter, and that she eloped and married Lord Hastings the very morning after the Prince of Wales had congratulated her on her approaching marriage with Mr. Chaplin. This congratulation happened publicly too, at Lady Spencer's ball. No wonder if the public mind has been much exercised by the contemplation of the righteous retribution which Providence by means of the turf has wreaked upon the unscrupulous Marquis. However, we were not left long in our pious illusions for, first, *Vauban* won, and again, yesterday *Lecturer*, two successes which will probably recompense the Marquis for all his losses. Nevertheless, without indorsing Mr. Goldwin Smith's melo-dramatic threnodies upon the English turf, I must say that however legitimate betting may be, when carried on with a fair margin of income, those who gamble with their estates in their hand deserve any fate that may overtake them. I am the last man to wish for sumptuary laws, but a family has a right to be protected against a spirit of gambling which degenerates into lunacy.

There is, as I told you, a lull in the question of reform, and nothing else except the turf is uppermost, so that our sails for a moment hang in the calm. The French Exhibition excites some attention, and the reports of the correspondents and the doings of all the monarchs now assembled at Paris are read with interest and amusement. But, although we are for a time standing with our hands in our pockets and twisting about on our heels, there is a nameless anxiety in the air and a presentment as of coming storms, nobody knows exactly from where. The reception of the Czar in Paris and the general coldness of the French toward the other foreign potentates is very striking, and, on the whole, I cannot end my letter better than by saying that we are all on the lookout, but for what we do not know.

THE CROPS.

Reports of the Prospects of the Crops in the Southern States.

The following extracts from the correspondence of the Commercial Agency of McKillop & Sprague, No. 37 Park-row are in continuation of the Reports of the Crop Prospects of the South, published in the Times a few days since:

ALABAMA.

Stockton, Baldwin County, June 5, 1867.

The prospect for good crops of cotton and corn is very favorable. The northern portion of this county, on the Alabama River, is rich and fertile; the balance of the county is poor—principally pine land, adapted to the making of turpentine, which is quite extensively and successfully carried on.

Fayette, Fayette County, June 3, 1867.

The wheat crop is an excellent one, and farmers are now harvesting it. Prospects for corn very flattering. The cotton crop is small, but growing finely, and with favorable weather the yield will be an average one.

Taskogee, Macon County, June 4, 1867.

The prospect for good crops is excellent so far—better than since 1857. Wheat is superb. Oats abundant. Cotton doing finely, and corn never better. But little meats raised, and merchants will buy heavily for Fall trade.

Huntsville, Madison County, June 4, 1867.

Wheat is now being cut, is in fine condition, free from all rust and plagues, and will be more than ample for home consumption. Corn, though somewhat backward, is in fine condition, looks well, and will yield a surplus over the home demand if not hereafter afflicted with drouth, &c. Oats good. Cotton ditto, and looking healthy, though the quantity planted is small compared with some years prior to the war.

Pikeville, Marion County, June 1, 1867.

The prospect in this county for a good crop of wheat is very good—better than for ten years, and for corn is quite encouraging.

Marion, Perry County, June 3, 1867.

The corn crop is promising. Cotton small for the season. The rich cane brake or prairie lands are uncultivated for want of labor. Planters have been compelled to kill off their cattle and hogs to prevent the depredations of the freedmen, and must depend upon the West for supplies.

Bridgeville, Pickens County, June 5, 1867.

The wheat crop is a very good one—better than for years, and is now being harvested. Corn looks well, and if the weather continues favorable the crop will be abundant. Cotton looks well.

Saint Stephens, Washington Co., June 5, 1867.

The river plantations are mostly cultivated. Cotton and Corn look well, and the general opinion here is that the crop will be a much better yield than last year.

ARKANSAS.

Lake Village, Chicot Co., June 1, 1867.

The overflow of the Mississippi River caused much delay in planting, and very materially reduced the quantity of land that would otherwise have been in cultivation, and will probably cause crops to be late. But little more than half the improved lands are in cultivation, but those that are have been are being more carefully worked than usual, and bid fair to produce more than an average yield. At the present writing the prospect in this county for a good cotton crop (the principal product) is very good; also for corn, and with a good season, a fine crop of each will be made.

Napoleon, Desha Co., June 1, 1867.

There has been more corn planted in this county the present than any previous year, yet the increase will not exceed ten per cent. in the whole cropping of last year's yield. It is impossible, at this early date, to arrive at any conclusion as to the crops. Owing to the recent overflow, the cut worms are very destructive in the submerged districts, though as yet planters have ample time, by replanting, to recover from the injury thus received.

Brownsville, Prairie Co., June 4, 1867.

The great amount of wet weather has almost entirely destroyed the stand of cotton in this county. Many farmers are plowing it up and planting corn instead, and others talk of doing the same. Never in our history has the prospect for crops looked so gloomy for this county. Probably not more than one-third the usual crops will be made. Upon the cotton crop depends, to a great extent, the success or failure of most of our merchants, and it would not create a great deal of surprise hereabouts should many of them be compelled to avail themselves of the benefits of the Bankrupt Law.

Benton, Saline Co., June 4, 1867.

In consequence of a very late and wet Spring, the crops of cotton and corn are very backward and foul. Those on the Saline River and its branches have been much injured by the two overflows. With more favorable weather, an average crop, or nearly so, may be made in this county.

Searcy, White County, June 3, 1867.

The gloomiest prospects for crops ever known in this County. Incessant rains have overflowed the bottom lands, and the hill lands, worked under the most favorable circumstances, cannot be made to yield over a half average crop.

FLORIDA.

Stark, Bradford Co., June 4, 1867.

Crops backward, though they now bid fair to be more than an average yield.

Lake City, Columbia Co., June 4, 1867.

Cotton and corn both backward; but there is a good prospect for more than an average crop of each.

Brookville, Hernando Co., June 3, 1867.

Cotton crop very promising.

Ocala, Marion Co., June 3, 1867.

Cotton and Corn very promising though backward.

GEORGIA.

Homer, Banks Co., June 1, 1867.

Corn, wheat and oats the chief products of this county. Corn late and unpromising but with a favorable season will yet make a good crop. Wheat crop quite promising, and oats never were better.

Cusseta, Chattahooche Co., June 6, 1867.

The harvest prospects in this county are more flattering than for the past five years. The freedmen have worked well, and if the season continues as favorable as at present, peace and plenty will crown our industry. Every branch of business is reviving because of the cheering promises of good corn and cotton crops.

Newman, Coweta Co., June 4, 1867.

The wheat crop in this county is unusually promising, and it is expected that the yield will be larger than for many years. It is now being harvested and if the weather holds good for a week longer, it will be saved without injury. Oats look tolerably well.

Brunswick, Glynn Co., June 6, 1867.

Freedmen not disposed to work, and farming in this county is probably done to a great extent for some time to come. Crops will not exceed one-third of former years.

Hinesville, Liberty Co., June 8, 1867.

Corn and cotton, owing to the wet and cold Spring are very backward and unpromising, and it is feared that not over half a crop will be made in the county. Oats look well and promising. Provisions very scarce and high and very little money to buy with. Many of the freedmen are leaving their crops and roaming about the country begging for food, hence the grass will take their crops and they will have none for another year.

Lincolnton, Lincoln Co., June 3, 1867.

The wheat and oats crops are now being harvested. Wheat was never better, though some complain of rust in the blade. Some lands will yield 30 bushels to the acre. Oats very fine. Corn doing well. Cotton not so well.

Dahlonega, Lumpkin Co., June 4, 1867.

This is not much of an agricultural county, but is rich in mineral resources, and employing eight hundred to a thousand hands in working the mines. We produce but little wheat, but what was planted looks well. The prospect for oats or corn is not very encouraging owing to the lateness of the Spring. Capitalists are daily arriving from the North in search of the precious metals, but not many sales of property made owing to the unsettled condition of the country.

Darien, McIntosh Co., June 6, 1867.

Rice, the principal crop of this county, and as the freedmen are doing their duty, the yield bids fair to be very good.

Cleveland, White County, June 8, 1867.

A large quantity of wheat was sown in this county, and is looking very well. In some places there is a little appearance of rust on the blade, but no fear is felt of its attacking the stalk. Unless some unforseen mishap overtakes it, the crop will be the best ever raised in this locality within the memory of the oldest citizen, and will be harvested in three weeks at furthest. Corn presents a healthy appearance, though rather backward, in consequence of the very late and wet Spring.

Jasper, Pickens Co., June 6, 1867.

Corn, wheat and tobacco, the chief products of this county, and the prospects for a good crop of each is good.

Holly Grove, Walker County, June 1, 1867.

The prospect in this county for a good wheat crop is unusually good, and the corn is very flattering.

LOUISIANA.

Marksville, Avoyelles Parish, June 1, 1867.

One-third of this parish has been overflowed, and since the water has receded has had to be replanted, and being late, nothing certain can be predicted regarding the cotton crop. That portion of the parish escaping the overflow is doing very well, and the white race is working vigorously, but the freedmen are very much demoralized, more so than last year. A few more speeches like that of Senator Wilson at New-Orleans lately, would benefit the freedmen, as his advice to them was good, and if followed, would establish greater confidence in, and security for both races.

Shreveport, Caddo Parish, June 4, 1867.

Up to the 1st inst. the weather has been very wet, and has caused cotton and corn to be backward. The weather is now more favorable, and both may recover and the yield be a fair one for this parish. Some little fear of the overflow of the Red River.

Monticello, Carrol Parish, June 1, 1867.

The prospects for corn and cotton are very good, and with favorable seasons, planters expect to make better crops than for years.

Harrisburgh, Catahoula Parish, June 1, 1867.

Not so much land planted in either cotton or corn this year as formerly, because of the disastrous overflow, continuous heavy rains, and the precarious and uncertain character of the labor. Our prospects are not very bright, though crops are more advanced than at this time last year. If planters can secure sufficient reliable labor to clean them, crops may yet be good.

Springfield, Livingston Parish, June 1, 1867.

Timber the principal production of this parish. Very little agriculture.

Bastrop, Morehouse Parish, June 3, 1867.

Rather too wet for cotton, though there is time enough yet for a good crop to be made. The prospect for a good corn crop is very flattering, and take it all together, the prospects for good crops in North Louisiana are very good, and the people in good spirits.

Alexandria, Rapides Parish, June 1, 1867.

Every one in this parish, it would seem, has turned his attention to cotton cultivation. The season has been quite unfavorable, and rains and frost have done considerable damage. Notwithstanding, the crop is quite promising, though it will not reach one-fourth the yield of several years preceding the war, but will be greater than any year since the surrender.

Planters have had great difficulty in obtaining advances, merchants declining to add to those first made, thus forcing them (the planters) to make new arrangements in order to cultivate.

Amity City, Saint Helena Parish, May 31, 1867.

More corn planted in this parish and in East Louisiana generally than usual and looks well. This parish has all of its corn to buy until harvest, and one-fourth of the money spent this year will supply the next. A fair average crop of cotton has been sown, but the Spring has been, and yet remains, too backward, cold and wet for farmers. Oats look very fine though not many planted. Fruit all killed.

Franklin, St. Marys Parish, June 1, 1867.

This parish, formerly the richest and most prosperous in the State, is now, by the fortunes of war, miserably poor. Our people would pay their debts if it were possible, and they are doing their best to mend their fortunes with the hope of regaining something of their former prosperity. There is not in the world a more productive soil or a more propitious climate, and unless our doom is sealed by the fiat of God and man, this parish must rise again. We would make this year fair crops of sugar, corn, &c., but for the breaking of the levees of the Mississippi River. The water has been higher this year than ever before, and has destroyed crops to millions of dollars value. If the merchants of the Eastern cities would consult their own interests, they would use their utmost influence to induce Congress to secure the levees of the Mississippi. Until that is done, the most fertile lands of Louisiana and of the whole Mississippi valley will remain a waste, and this productive region contribute nothing to the wealth of the country. Some of our planters who were secure from the overflow, will make good crops. Labor is better organized, and the freedmen are working better than last year, but some mischievous agents are still among them trying to breed discontent.

Covington, St. Tammany Parish, June 1, 1867.

This is not much of an agricultural parish, timber and bricks being its chief productions, and business in each has been good since the war.

Franklinton, Washington Parish, June 1, 1867.

Harvest prospects bad in this parish, caused by the overflow of swamp lands and too much rain for uplands.

MISSISSIPPI.

Pittsboro, Calhoun County, June 3, 1867.

Of wheat but little was sown, yet that little is excellent, and will be harvested within the next ten days. Corn is growing finely, and the prospect is exceedingly promising for a good crop.

Our people planted considerable cotton, hoping for a good crop wherewith to discharge their liabilities. The Spring has been exceedingly backward, and for two weeks past we have had very unfavorable weather and the plant looks small and very unpromising. Many planters have plowed it up and planted corn instead. If the balance would follow their example it would be a blessing, as we much need two or three good crops of that. Nothing short of plenty of hot sunshine will bring out the growing cotton.

Okolena, Chickasaw County, June 3, 1867.

Prospect for a good harvest—better in this county than for the past three years. Less cotton in cultivation than last year, and somewhat backward, though the stand is good. Of corn an excess over last year was planted.

Port Gibson, Claiborne County, June 7, 1867.

Weather too unfavorable for cotton, and prospects not very bright. Corn looking well, and a good crop anticipated.

Itawamba and Lee Counties,
Fulton, June 4, 1867.

Wheat is now being harvested but, owing to unfavorable weather and rust, the crop will be rather short. The labor of freedmen is so very uncertain and unreliable that the best cotton growers of these counties have planted but a small quantity as compared with previous years, and the crop will not be large. So far it looks well, as does corn also. Farmers not having over-cropped are able to manage what is in cultivation more advantageously, and the opinion is that plenty of breadstuffs for home consumption will be secured.

Oxford, Lafayette County, June 7, 1867.

The prospect for a good crop of corn is very favorable so far. Impossible to tell much about cotton yet. Freedman labor very uncertain, and the crops may prove a failure by their default.

Laurel Hill, Neshoba County, June 6, 1867.

The wheat crop of this, owing to late Spring, frosts and rust, will be short. Corn a little backward, but promises a full average yield. Cotton very backward; prospects not very flattering, and the yield will be short.

Greenville, Washington County, June 3, 1867.

We have had a very wet Spring, and it is too early to form any decided opinion as to what the crops of this county may be. The prospect is much better than at this time last year.

Yazoo City, Yazoo County, June 3, 1867.

The corn crop is forward and promising. Cotton in the high lands considerably damaged by recent heavy rains, and in the low lands, or Valley of the Yazoo, greatly hurt by overflow and insects. All classes are laboring diligently; the freedmen working well, and the spirit of the people patient and hopeful. Altogether a much better prospect than last year for a good yield of corn and cotton.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Cheraw, Chesterfield District, June 4, 1867.

In this and surrounding districts, the prospect for a large yield of wheat was never better, and a greater number of acres of it sown than for many years. Oats also look promising. Cotton and corn look well, and rather more of the former planted this year than last. A large quantity of the wheat and oat crops will be consumed early on account of the great scarcity of corn.

Georgetown, Georgetown District, June 3, 1867.

Prospect for a good harvest much better than last year, but there has not been one-fifth of the rice land planted, as compared with 1860. Freedmen uncertain and unreliable, and planters fear it will be no better in this district until the fact is experienced that politics and Bureaus are uncertain dependencies for bread and meat.

Greenville, Greenville District, June 8, 1867.

The present prospect for abundant crops in this district is remarkably good, though there are some indications of rust in the wheat. Many planters complain of the impossibility of inducing their hands, who are much distracted with politics, to labor as they should.

Camden, Kershaw District, June 4, 1867.

Crops present a pretty fair prospect, though the season has been quite unfavorable in this section. With favorable seasons the yield, it is generally believed, will be a good one.

Lexington, Lexington District, June 12, 1867.

The harvest prospect in this district are better than for many years. The wheat crop is made, and is abundant. The price of flour has already declined in our markets.

TEXAS.

Palestine, Anderson County, June 3, 1867.

Small grain is grown in this county to some extent, though cotton and corn are the chief products. We have had rather too much rain, but the skies have brightened, and our planters and farmers are very hopeful, and now believe the crops will be very good.

Clinton, De Witt County, June 3, 1867.

Cotton, corn, sugar, wool, potatoes and hay are the chief products of this county. We also export hides. Favorable prospects for good crops.

Richmond, Fort Bend County, June 1, 1867.

The prospect for cotton, corn and sugar was never better than at this time, though a little backward on account of the late Spring frosts.

Goliad, Goliad County, June 3, 1867.

The chief productions of this county are cotton, corn and potatoes. Tobacco is also raised in small quantities. We also produce and export about 50,000 pounds of wool annually, and about 20,000 beeves. Prospects for good crops are very favorable.

Houston, Harris County, June 3, 1867.

The season has been very favorable, and all crops for breadstuffs are safe. An unusually large amount of corn and grain was planted, and an abundant yield of grain is beyond contingencies. Cotton is doing well throughout the State; growth a little retarded by the rain, though the prospect at this time is flattering. Labor has been regular, and fields, as a general thing, freed from weeds; while there are not as many acres planted as last year, the lands have been better worked. Nothing definite can as yet be said as to the amount of cotton that will be realized, as it is a crop subject to many contingencies, such as excessive rain and worms late in the Summer and Fall. If, however, there are no drawbacks, this State will produce 250,000 bales. Planters are practicing a stricter economy than ever heretofore, and their relations with their merchants on a better basis. The latter, owing to the disappointments of last year, withheld credit, and the former were forced upon their own resources. While in some instances evil has resulted, as a general thing it will place trade in a more healthy condition. The pressure on the limited resources of the merchants will not be so great when the crop begins to move, and they will then be enabled to respond to their own obligations. Though they withheld large advances, they extended reasonable supplies for plantation use, but have required stricter guarantees for payment. On the whole, the prospects are bright, and setting aside the apprehensions felt on account of political matters—(the fear of confiscation is very great)—we may be regarded as a happy, happy people.

Waco, McLennan County, June 8, 1867.

The prospect in this county is good for corn. There has been too much rain for wheat, and probably not over half a crop will be made. About the same breadth of acres was planted in cotton as last year, and it looks very well, but in the grass and weeds, and no positive conclusion can be arrived at as to what the yield may be.

Montgomery, Montgomery County, May 31.

Cotton and corn are the chief products of this county. A much larger quantity of corn has been planted this season than for years, and the lands heretofore appropriated to cotton have been used for the purpose. The excessive and continuous rains have rendered our prospects for crops poor indeed. With more favorable weather during the Summer, absence of worms and no early frosts, there will be some chance for fair crops. Many of our people talk of availing themselves of the Bankrupt Law.

Saint Mary's, Refugio County, June 1, 1867.

Cotton, corn, wool, potatoes and tobacco the chief products of this county, and the prospect for good crops very cheering. Hay, hides and pickled beef the exports.

San Augustine, San Augustine Co., June 8, 1867.

Cotton and corn the chief products of this county, and prospects now are good for an average crop of each.

San Patrico, San Patrico County, June 8, 1867.

This county is principally devoted to stock raising, and farming is carried on to a limited extent only. The season has been very favorable, and the prospect for good crops of corn and potatoes is good. Vegetables of all kinds promise well. Provisions at at present are scarce and dear. Corn $2 per bushel, and flour $13 to $18 per barrel.

Austin, Travis County, June 1, 1867.

The chief products of this county are cotton and corn, with some wheat. Prospects now very favorable, though the Spring has been almost too dry.

Interview of a Southern Editor with Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

From the Union Springs (Miss.) Times.

I visited Lancaster, and in the forenoon of Friday the 23d inst., obtained an audience. Mr. Stevens was in his fine library, quite feeble physically, but intellectually more vigorous, prompt and lucid than is usual in men seventy-four years old. He is tall, and has the bones of a large man but is now very thin in flesh. The face and beard are both good—the eyes uncertain; the mouth, with its thin, closed lips, and the strong jaw, tells the secret of the bitterness and love of despotic power and revenge that fills his heart and keeps the man alive. Upon first entering the room by a door which gave me a full view of the man, there was something so like a smile on his face, that I thought his heart and his speeches, his conscience and his words, were not in harmony. This soon flitted, and from that time to the close of the interview, the whole countenance—from the grand arched forehead to the hard chin—was the very ideal of cold, pitiless intellect. I told him who I was, the views I entertained, and requested that he would say nothing to me which he desired kept a secret. As he had been talking a great deal and was quite exhausted, I was forced to question rapidly and confine myself to leading topics. The most of the conversation was heard by a gentleman who called with me, and who can vouch for its correctness, which is almost verbal.

I told him I had come to hear from him, whom I regarded as the great head and master of the party, just what his party demanded and where their demands would stop—upon what terms and at what probable time his party would recognize the Southern States as equal members of the Government—and to ask his interpretation of the present measures of reconstruction. Then, prefacing the question with the remark that it was an indelicate one to put to a gentleman, I asked:

"Do you pursue your harsh policy as a party measure for the purpose of intimidation?"

He answered at once, "I do nothing merely for party purposes. I regard my proposed action as equitable, and resting upon principles of law."

"But, Mr. Stevens, by what provision of the Constitution are you warranted in perverting a war made to resolve a doubtful question, and the right itself to make which was doubtful, into an excuse for going beyond its purposes, in treating the defeated so harshly as you propose?"

"The Constitution does not enter into the question—has nothing to do with it at all. You made an issue of war. The North—whether wisely or unwisely it is no use now to inquire—accepted the issue and conquered you. By a thousand acts which some of my party seem now to forget, the Government recognized you as a belligerent nation, and your defeat left you no rights under the Constitution nor any claim to be treated by its provisions. While you were belligerents I regarded you also as great criminals, who had forfeited all rights of person as well as of property. I propose to deal with you entirely by the laws of war, and though not caring to have those laws executed to the full extent of hanging the poor devils, I regard it as a matter of the simplest equity to punish you by fines at least sufficient to indemnify loyal men for the damage sustained at your hands."

"Will you persist in your confiscation measure, Mr. Stevens, will you be satisfied with no less?"

"No, Sir. Anything less would be unjust to those wronged by your crime."

"Will you be able to bring your party to your support?"

"I do not know. We had a hard work to secure the passage of the Military Bill, but I shall take care of myself and devote all of my strength and ability to pushing on this measure of justice."

"Well, Mr. Stevens, there are good men in the South, honest men, who took an oath of loyalty to the United States Government in good faith, upon the assurance that they would be treated as citizens. The unsettled condition of politics bears hardly upon them. Lands are valueless, and industry is discouraged. If you—and I say you, because you are your party—intend to perfect the proposed confiscation, do it quickly. Do not torment the South by delay and deception. Bring Wilson home, and don't let him tell any more lies to honest people. Let the issue be distinct and well understood. You are consistent and have been frank, at least."

Mr. Stevens now complained of being overworked. I begged him to answer one or two more questions.

"Would you be pleased to see organized in Alabama a government similar to that of Tennessee under such men as Brownlow, a few of which I am sorry to say we have among us, Milt. Saffold for instance?"

He replied hesitatingly: "It is not a matter of men at all; it would depend upon circumstances and principles. We would inquire whether you had a State, and—"

I here interrupted, feeling that he was dodging, and asked the following question:

"Suppose, Sir, Alabama should organize a government enfranchising the negro, providing for his education and giving ample guarantees for his protection before the courts and in society, and under that government should send good men, who could take the 'Test Oath,' to Congress, would you admit her to representation?"

Without a moment's pause, he answered with strong emphasis, "No, Sir," and thus closed the interview.

Military Stay Law in the Fourth District—Illicit Distillation of Whisky.

Brevet Major-Gen. Ord, commanding the Fourth Military District, comprising Mississippi and Arkansas, on the 12th instant issued the following order:

"With a view to secure to labor in this district its hire or just share of the crops, as well as to protect the interests alike of debtors and creditors from sacrifices of property by forced sales in the present impoverished condition of the country, it is ordered that all proceedings for the sale of land under cultivation, or of the crops, stock, farming utensils, or other material used in tilling such lands, in pursuance of any execution, writ or order of sale issued in cases where the debt or other cause of civil action was contracted or accrued prior to the 1st day of January, 1866, be stayed and suspended until after the 30th day of December, 1867. In the meantime, all interferences, under color of any such legal process, with the lawful tenant in cultivating or gathering the growing crops, is prohibited, provided that the rights or remedies for a recovery of debts at any time, of parties to whom the crops have been hypothecated for money, stock or other means or material supplied in the cultivation of the land, shall not be hereby prejudiced or postponed. This order to go into effect from and after the 20th of June, 1867, in the State of Mississippi, and from and after the 30th of June, 1867, in the State of Arkansas.

It having been reported that corn, so much needed by the poor of this district, is being made into whisky illicitly, sub-district and post commanders are directed, when they can learn of the existence of any distillery engaged in manufacturing whisky, to inform themselves whether it pays the legal taxes, and if not to seize it and all the liquor they can find; and as poverty increases where whisky abounds, the property seized will be sold for the benefit of the poor of the county in which it is found, and the money will be divided under the direction of the registration board for that county, to which it will be duly turned over. Sub-district and post commanders are intrusted with the execution of this order.

When complaints are made by citizens that they have been persecuted by the civil authorities for opinion's sake, such complaints will be entertained by the post commanders in this district, who, after carefully inquiring into all the circumstances, taking testimony under oath of both parties, will forward a report of such investigation, accompanied by the affidavits, to these headquarters.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

Work is to be commenced at once on the new Convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph's, at Troy, and it is intended to have the structure inclosed by December of this year, and the whole completed by September 1, 1868. When finished the Convent will be one of the handsomest and most imposing buildings in the city. Its size is to be seventy feet six inches front, fifty-six feet deep and four stories high above the basement story.

The Louisiana Supreme Court has reaffirmed the judgment of a lower court, declaring the tax imposed, under an act of the Legislature, of one-fourth of one per cent. on gross sales, made by merchants, to be unconstitutional. The New-Orleans *Bee* says this is an exceedingly important decision in its effects upon the finances of the State, cutting off about $1,000,000 from its revenues, and materially depreciating the value of State currency.

A Maine paper says that at the recent session of the Court in Augusta no decision was rendered in the case of the Bowdoinham Bank robbers, it being continued for advisement. Though it was intimated by the Court that some of the technical points raised by Mr. Tallman for the prisoners were quite formidable, it was not generally thought that a new trial will be granted.

A few mornings since it was discovered that the keeper's house over the Ogeechee River, about twenty miles from Savannah, Ga., was burned to the ground, and the remains of the keeper, an old man, were discovered in the ruins, and it was conjectured that he was murdered for money supposed to be in the house, and the house burned to hide the crime.

A Richmond paper says: "Our tobacco warehouses and Exchange look more like business than they have done for several years. The staple is coming in very freely, and every day the breaks at the warehouses and sales at the Exchange present scenes well calculated to revive the drooping spirits and reanimate the hopes and energies of our people."

Forty-one suits against Col. John H. Groder, an Ex-Federal officer, to recover $100 each, assessments levied by him on citizens of Kentucky, to remunerate Union men for the depredations of rebels, were dismissed in the United States Court, at Louisville, on the 15th, upon the motion of the plaintiffs.

The Governor of Illinois, in vetoing a bill, said he could not see why the corporators "have any more right to manufacture all the cheese in McLean County for ten years than they have to eat all the cheese in McLean County for the same number of years."

O'Hara & Robinson's Glass Works in St. Clair township, Penn., were burnt on the night of the 15th inst., probably by an incendiary. The owners estimate their loss at $75,000, on which they had an insurance to the amount of $56,000 in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati companies.

The No. 1 mill of the Norway Plains Company, in Rochester, N. H., was consumed by fire on the night of the 13th inst. The loss is about $150,000, and 150 persons are thrown out of employment. The mill had recently been newly fitted up.

The writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by Judge Ballard, of Louisville, Ky., against Gildan, was obeyed by him on the 15th inst., he producing the body of the negro girl Milton, who was remanded to the custody of her father, Edmund Milton.

In Lynn, Mass., on the 13th inst., as a workman was pouring some cement, composed of rubber and benzine, from one vessel into another, the liquor suddenly ignited, burning him severely upon his arms and breast.

The young man who was shot in Sing-Sing last week by a mechanic named Frisbie, is doing well and will probably recover. Frisbie is still in jail, where he was committed to await the result of Birchem's wounds.

The Yale College anthorities propose to have an Art exhibition at the Yale Art Building, commencing on the 10th of July, and continuing through Commencement week. New York artists it is expected will contribute pictures.

A new steam saw-mill recently erected at Bladen Station, N. C., on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, was totally destroyed by fire, on the 12th inst. It was one the most complete in the State, and was uninsured.

George Abell, a stage driver on the route between Clinton and Sedalia, Mo., has been arrested for robbing the mails. He admits that he has been carrying on his depredations for some seven months.

Some person unknown crawled under the tent of a circus at Boston a night or two since, and set a young lady's dress on fire. There was much excitement for a time, but no serious consequences.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

PROBABLE MURDER IN MOTT-STREET.

A Woman Found Dead Under Suspicious Circumstances—Another Woman Arrested—Partial Investigation by Coroner Schirmer.

Catharine Cofay, a native of Ireland, sixty-four years of age, was found dead in her room at No. 137 Mott-street, under very suspicious circumstances. It appears that on Saturday last Mrs. Alice McMahon, a widow, aged 52, went to board with the deceased, who occupied a room at No. 137 Mott-street. Both were of intemperate habits, and on Thursday evening they quarreled. During the evening several of the other inmates of the building heard screams in the room occupied by deceased, after which there was utter silence. Yesterday morning a man called at the door with some dirty linen, but was unable to obtain admission, as Mrs. Cofay was lying against the door. When the Police were summoned they found the woman lying dead in a pool of blood, with a broken tumbler near her. A deep incised wound was found in her neck, which had apparently been inflicted with a sharp instrument.

Coroner Schirmer was notified of the discovery, and he assembled a jury at the Spring-street Station-house, where the following evidence was elicited:

Anna Hoffman, testified: I live up stairs with my mother; I have seen deceased frequently under the influence of liquor, but yesterday she was very much intoxicated; she quarreled with the people in the basement and with the people up stairs, with her boarders and with everybody else, especially with her boarders; at half-past nine o'clock last night a daughter of Mrs. Castinie and myself were standing on the stoop, and heard a great noise and quarreling in the room of the deceased, but not being acquainted with the language do not know what they said; one of them cried like a cat, and then I heard a tremendous knock at the door, as if they wanted to break it in; after that they became quiet, and I went up stairs; shortly after I had occasion to go down stairs, and found all still down there, and I soon after went to bed; this morning about seven o'clock a man came here with his clothes for the deceased to wash, and after he had knocked some time the prisoner opened the door a little, but stated that she could not open the door any more as the deceased was lying against it; witness then went for a neighbor, who called in a policeman; the prisoner lived with deceased, and is a drunkard; deceased told us yesterday that she would remove as she could not keep her.

Mathew Hines, an officer of the Fourteenth Precinct Police, testified: I was called in this morning at half past eight, and found the deceased lying in the door dead in a pool of blood, with gashes in her throat; the door was open; a broken tumbler in two fragments lay alongside of her body; I spoke to the prisoner, who said she found the deceased lying dead on the floor when she got out of bed, and that she could not open the door, so went out of the window; I asked her why she did not go to the Station-house and report it; she said she told two women outside and did not think it requisite; she heard no noise during the night; I searched the room and found the key of the room near the window, but could not find a razor or other weapon.

Simeon N. Leo, M. D., testified: I examined the remains of deceased and found them in a pool of blood; the face all besmeared with the same; her head pointed toward the window and table; on her right hand side was a stove, and on the left the door; underneath the body were several pieces of glass with sharp edges; on the right side of the neck was a lacerated incised wound of a triangular shape, extending in depth to the carotid arteries, which were severed, as were also the jugular; in my opinion death was the result of hemorrhage from this wound.

THE PRISONER'S STATEMENT.

Alice McMahon being sworn, testified: I live at No. 137 Mott-street, in the rear, since last Saturday week; I have known the deceased since that time; some girls in an employment office in Houston-street told me I could get board there; I went to the office in Houston-street to procure work; I left there yesterday to go home about three o'clock, and on going I found the deceased there alive; I went out to get some dinner and milk, brought it in and ate it in her room; she seemed very agreeable to me and we kept very good friends, and had no quarreling; there was fifteen cents worth of liquor brought in, toward which I contributed eight cents; it was bourbon whisky; she asked me to get it and I procured it at one of the stores in the block; she was on the stoop scolding, and I went out and asked her to come in and go to bed, which I did about 7:30 o'clock, and I never woke up until this morning; there was no one else in the room; there was plenty of fighting on the stoop, but I heard no fighting or noise in our room because I slept so sound, and I might not have heard it if there had been any; it was nearly 7 o'clock when I got up this morning, and we both slept in one bed, and the first thing I saw was the deceased lying on the floor, and I looked out of the window and saw a little boy, whom I called and asked to go for a policeman; I said then that the woman of the house was dead, and then I sat down, and some men pushed the door back, and so moved the body; they then came in; the door was unlocked all night; this morning there was a few raps on the door by a man who wanted to give in a few shirts, and I told him the woman was dead; I did not touch the door, and the man squeezed in his shirts; there was another rap before I got up; I never saw any man there but one who came on Sunday for a clean shirt; the deceased was quarreling last night with the people on the stoop; the officer asked me to come to the Station-house.

During the investigation the brother of deceased appeared and testified that deceased was a woman of violent temper, and addicted to drink. He knew nothing of the circumstances of her death.

Coroner Schirmer then adjourned the inquest until this afternoon at 4 o'clock, to enable Capt. Garland to procure the attendance of other witnesses. In the meantime Alice C. Mahon remains in their custody.

The Stuyvesant Libel Case.

The preliminary examination in the case of libel preferred against the New-York News Company by Catharine Louisa Adelaide Stuyvesant, was resumed yesterday before Justice Hogan. Messrs. Fullerton and Chambers were present on behalf of the Company, and Mr. Edwin James on the part of Mrs. Stuyvesant.

Mr. James stated that every possible exertion had been made on his part to subpœna the person who had sold the copy of the illustrated paper containing the libel and the offensive illustration, but that he was unable to procure the gentleman as witness. He did not wish to impute anything improper to the New-York News Company, or to the conduct of the gentlemen, his learned opponents, but he thought the absence of the person sought for somewhat extraordinary: he had been followed from place to place where it was stated he would be found, the latest tidings heard of him being that he had left the City. He thought, and he had no doubt that the Justice would agree with him that there was sufficient evidence in the case as it stood to connect beyond question the gentlemen named in the charge as associates in the Company with the sale of the libelous paper. He could not think it possible that there could be any doubt on his Honor's mind that the connection had been sufficiently established to warrant him in sending the matter before the Grand Jury. He relied upon the impartiality of the Judge, who had heard the case throughout. He was told that he would meet opposition that he had not looked for in the prosecution of the case; that he had a Fire Commissioner to attack; but he rested satisfied with the justice of his cause. If, however, his Honor had any doubt upon his mind that the connection was clearly proven between the defendants and the sale of the libel in their capacity of New-York News Company, he would prefer, rather than have the case dismissed, to withdraw it and institute a civil action for damages.

Justice Hogan—At the request of the counsel I shall consent to his application to withdraw. Do I understand him as wishing to do so?

Mr. James—Yes, I withdraw the application, and decline to produce more evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—Of course we have no objection to the gentleman so withdrawing.

This for the present ends the case of Catherine Louisa Adelaide Stuyvesant against the New-York News Company, interesting to the public only in the story of a strange life revealed by Mrs. Stuyvesant in her evidence.

Admiral Farragut's Reception.

Yesterday a brilliant entertainment was given to his friends by Admiral Farragut on board his flagship, the United States frigate *Franklin*, lying in the North River, a short distance above the Battery. The whole affair was of a private nature. The guests, numbering about four hundred, were of the highest rank of society, and were selected mainly from the army and navy. Among them were Admiral Stringham, Admiral Bell, Commodore Eagle, Mrs. Secretary Wells, Paymaster Barry, U. S. Navy; Admiral Didelot, of the French frigate *Thémis*; Mrs. Secretary Seward, Senorita Juarez, Mrs. Capt. Pennock; Dr. Bache, U. S. Navy; Dr. Palmer, U. S. Navy; Mrs. Bigelow, Gov. Morgan, Major-Gen. Wright, Major-Gen. Butterfield, Mrs. Botta; Capt. Mullang, U. S. Navy; Ex-Mayor Opdyke, Augustus Schell, and others holding prominent positions in the community. Mrs. Farragut, the wife of the gallant host, assisted him in dispensing his hospitality.

The vessel was elegantly prepared for the reception of the guests, and in every respect presented an inviting appearance. The after-part of the main deck was canopied with flags of various nations, and afforded a splendid space for shelter and enjoyment. The company were conveyed to the ship by means of a steamer and small barges, which plied at frequent intervals between it and the landing-place, at Pier No. 1 North River. The first steamer left at 1 P. M., and the guests continued to arrive throughout the afternoon. Having reached the vessel they were introduced to the Admiral, and by him courteously and warmly received, and made to feel as if they were pacing the floor of their own drawing-rooms. A band of music, stationed amidships of the ship discoursed delightful music, to which the guests danced with earnest pleasure and zeal.

On the gun-deck a collation was served after Delmonico's best style, and which it is useless to add received proper attention. The arrangements of the reception were complete in every particular, and many were the expressions of extreme satisfaction and delight by those who had the good fortune to be present. The two French frigates—*Jean Bart* and *Thémis*—were largely represented by their officers. Increased pleasure was given to the occasion by the arrival of the President, and the guests did not commence leaving till late in the afternoon.

Music at Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that if the weather is fine there will be music on the Mall at the Park this afternoon, by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. Dodworth, commencing at 3:30 P. M. The following is the programme:

Part I.—Salutatory, Park March; 1. Overture Semeramide, Rossini; 2. Quadrille Flotte Bursche, Suppe; 3. Shamrock Garland, Dodworth. Part II.—4. March, Pas des Demons, Costa; 5. Overture Die Flucht nach der Schweig, Kucken; 6. Rosa Trois Temps, Burkhardt; 7. Selection Mirelle, Gounod. Part III.—8. March, Aurora, Weingarten; 9. Waltz, Die Elfen Reigen, Gungl; 10. Collocation, Gay and Happy, Dodworth; 11. Galop, Froh und Heiten, Faust; Finale, Home Thoughts.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

A CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICER ARRESTED.

Capt. Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested William G. Snow, a Custom-house officer, yesterday, on the complaint of James S. Black, of No. 49 Exchange-place, who states that Snow snatched a gold check for $150 78 from his hand and immediately procured the cash at the United States Sub-Treasury. When the accused was searched $130 in gold was found in his possession by Detective Woolbridge. When arraigned before the magistrate he made the following statement: "I say that the charge is entirely untrue; the complainant gave me the check and asked me to go to the Sub-Treasury and draw the money. I gave him $20 in gold, and offered him $75 besides." He was held for trial. It appears that some business transactions have taken place between the parties.

THE FLOUR SWINDLE.

An examination was held yesterday in the case of Edward A. Stevens, who stands charged with having swindled Holt & Co., of No. 57 Water-street, out of fifty barrels of flour by false pretences.

Benj. D. Rockwell, of Hartford, Conn., was recalled and examined. This is the witness who was committed to the House of Detention for contempt of Court, in refusing to sign his deposition on Thursday. He testified in substance the same as on the previous examination, and, further, that on April 15 he had purchased from Stevens fifty barrels of flour for $825, and received from him a receipted bill in the name of J. Winslow & Co.

Stephen O. Ryder was recalled and testified that he went on to Hartford, where Rockwell exhibited the receipted bill to him.

The counsel for complainant then stated that he was in possession of information to the effect that the accused was a member of a swindling concern, and had swindled a number of parties under the assumed name of Green. If time were allowed him he could produce the necessary affidavits to substantiate the facts.

The magistrate took the papers and reserved his decision.

As the accused, who is under bail, was about to leave Court, he was arrested by a Deputy Sheriff on a civil warrant and lodged in the County Jail. Rockwell was required to furnish $1,000 bail for his appearance as a witness should his presence be required.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

Justice Ledwith being confined to his room by illness, Justice Dodge is sitting in his place.

FORGERY.

The affidavits on file show that on Thursday a young man of 21, who first gave the name of Francis Williams, but afterwards acknowledged it to be an *alias*, and that his true name is David Swayne, presented to the paying teller of the Bull's Head Bank, in Third-avenue, corner of Twenty-fifth-street, a check for $1,400, payable to Eli Johnson or bearer, and purporting to be drawn by Nolen & Steers. Mr. Daniel Sims, the paying teller, at once pronounced the check a forgery, and procured the arrest of Swayne. At Court Edward P. Steers, one of the firm of Nolan & Steers, made oath that the check was a forgery, and Swayne was committed in default of $2,500 bail to answer. The prisoner admitted that he presented the check at the bank, but said he supposed it at the time to be genuine.

ANOTHER PICK-POCKET.

The papers in this case detail that on Thursday, Hyman Nelson walking in the street near the Third-avenue and Ninth-street, was approached by a man who gives the name of John Raymond, and who jerked Mr. Nelson's watch out of his pocket and ran off with it. The cry of "stop thief" was however raised and the fugitive captured as he ran through Stuyvesant-place by two officers of the Eighteenth Precinct. The accused gave his residence as Twenty-second-street and Ninth-avenue, his age as twenty-three, his occupation a shoe-cutter. He said he was not guilty and was committed without bail for trial at the General Sessions.

"A CAPTURED FRIOLODEEN."

F. W. Franklin, No. 37 Park-row, makes affidavit that on the night of the 13th inst., the Presbyterian Church at Rutherford Park, New-Jersey, was burglariously entered, and a musical instrument called a friolodeen, which is a species of melodeon, was stolen and carried away, and that on the 18th the property was found in the possession of Peter Gesell, No. 25 Sixth-avenue, who stated he had purchased it of some person unknown, having given $16 for it. The value of the instrument is stated as $75. The accused was held on the charge of receiving stolen property, and gave bail in $500 to answer.

CHANGE OF SEX.

Pauline Sullivan, who was dressed in male attire, and Andrew Harrison, appareled as a female, with crinoline, *chignon*, &c., were arraigned before this Court yesterday. Officer King stated that on the previous evening he met the two in the street, when the masculine female immediately tucked up his skirts and ran off with the fleetness of a deer, while the feminine male who was not so much accustomed to running, and was besides somewhat scared by the officer's appearance, was unable to make good her escape. She was accordingly captured and conveyed to the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house. Her companion was subsequently arrested, but not before he had attempted to use a sword-cane on Officer King. Pauline stated that she was formerly employed at the Fifth-avenue hotel, but at present was doing nothing for a living. Harrison said that he was formerly a Colonel in the United States Army, and that he and his companion had merely assumed their disguises for a "lark." They were fined $10 each and discharged.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

THE VAN BUSKIRK CASE.

The examination in the case of alleged abortion was continued yesterday, Agnes Hoffman, who resided in the third story of the house No. 29 West Fourth-street, being examined for the prosecution. The witness knew of nothing bearing on the case. The defence offered no witnesses, and the accused was remanded to the Station-house upon motion of her counsel, who will move to dismiss the case on the ground of insufficient evidence.

A BURGLARY.

John Travers, living in the front room on the second floor of No. 442 West Houston-street, files an affidavit stating that, on Thursday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, his room was burglariously entered by George W. Rhodes, by means of false keys, and Rhodes was detected in the room by Sarah Ann Barton, who resides in the same house. Travers, with the assistance of Miss Balton, attempted to detain the burglar, and upon their seizing him, Rhodes drew a pistol, and, presenting it at the lady, threatened to shoot her; whereupon they let go of him, and he escaped to the street, where he was arrested by an officer of the Eleventh Precinct, and a pencil-case, taken from the room of Travers, found upon his person. Rhodes gave his age as 16, says he lives at No. 133 Mercer-street, and that his business was that of a bar-tender. He pleaded not guilty. He was committed for trial at the General Sessions in default of $2,000 bail.

A THREATENING LETTER.

Joseph Kehlhofer, No. 44 First-avenue, was arraigned charged with writing a threatening letter to his brother-in-law, George Illert, wherein he charged Illert with having been guilty of a felony, and threatening that if $30 was not sent him by Thursday he would divulge the matter to the District-Attorney. The accused gave bail in $500 to answer.

HORSE AND WAGON STOLEN.

Francis Solsh, No. 36 Curystie-street, says that he is an expressman, and yesterday left his horse and wagon standing temporarily at the corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Third-avenue. Returning in a few minutes, he found that his property had disappeared, and about an hour afterward found it in the possession of Thomas Cogan and John Scanlan, in the Bowery, between Hester and Canal streets, near his office. Thereupon he accused them of the theft. The property being valued at $400, the accused, who pleaded not guilty, were committed in default of $500 each to answer to the charge of grand larceny.

PERILS OF BATHING.

During the past few days the Police have brought before Justice Mansfield a large number of small boys caught in the act of bathing from the piers at Grand-street Ferry, East River. Thus far the youngsters have been detained in the "cage" a short time and then brought before the Justice, reprimanded and discharged with the threat of the House of Refuge on a repetition of the offence. The Police are endeavoring to break up the practice, indulged in by the boys to so great an extent, of bathing near the ferries.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.

On the night of the 17th inst. the butcher's shop of Farrell Finen, No. 127 First-avenue, was entered by burglars and a large quantity of meat and butter stolen. Louis Billecker, John McBride and Frank Berry were arrested on Wednesday night by Officer Connor, of the Seventeenth Precinct, on suspicion of being concerned in the burglary, and were arraigned before the magistrate yesterday. They were committed for examination. This is said to be the fourth time within a short period that Mr. Finen's store has been robbed.

ALCHEMY REVIVED.

Henry Harris, of No. 85 Columbia-street, was arraigned on a charge of being engaged in a conspiracy to defraud Mr. Herman Rees, a jeweler residing in East Houston-street, of $800. The complainant stated that in May last Harris called on him, and informed him that a friend of his—Abraham Greenburg—had succeeded in discovering the long sought-for secret of the transmutation of metals, or at least of manufacturing an article which would stand all the tests, and could not be distinguished from real gold. Specimens of the article were shown to Mr. Rees, who tested them, and found them to possess all the qualities of real 19 carat gold. On making this discovery, Mr. Rees naturally felt anxious to become acquainted with Greenburg, a man who possessed the power of manufacturing fine gold out of nothing would, he thought, be a nice man to know. Harris promised a speedy introduction, and Mr. Rees retired to indulge in dreams of wealth untold. The next day the all-powerful and mysterious Greenburg was introduced. There was nothing about the man to indicate his possession of so wonderful a secret. He was modest and unassuming, and even offered to make a small quantity of the gold—"new gold," as he termed it—there and then. Rees accordingly prepared a small stone in the rear of his store and the alchemist went to work. He would not permit Mr. Rees to see the process, but, at the end of several hours, he came forward and exhibited to Mr. Rees a small quantity of the "new gold." It was at once tested, and found to be fully up to the mark. The alchemist now proposed a partnership, and the too-credulous Rees at once assented. Articles of partnership were then drawn up by a lawyer in due form, the principal points in them being that Rees was to advance $300. What this money could be needed for by a man who could produce gold at will was not stated, and Mr. Rees apparently forgot to ask. He, however, paid the money and also $50 more for legal advice. A few days afterward he was induced to advance $500 more, and the alchemist and his friend thinking probably that they had imposed sufficiently on his credulity kept out of his way. Mr. Rees then began to suspect that although a transmutation of metals had undoubtedly taken place, it was not likely to result to his advantage, and he applied for a warrant for Greenburg's arrest, but that gentleman got out of the way. Failing to find Greenburg, Mr. Rees had Harris arrested on a charge of fraud, and yesterday the magistrate committed him for examination. Harris is a Jew, and is said to have been formerly a convict in Siberia. He denies the charge made against him.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—June 21.

Before Judge Blatchford and a Jury.

THE CHAMPAGNE CASE.

The United States vs. Three thousand one hundred and nine cases Champagne seized for undervaluation.—The trial of this case was resumed this morning by calling to the stand for the defence Philip Joseph Heidelberger, a member of the firm of de St. Marceaux & Co., whose deposition taken in Europe had been previously read.

Mr. Evarts, for the Government, objected to the examination of the witness on the ground that his presence here was not made known at the time of the reading of his deposition, and that if the defence intended to examine him in person they should have done so in the first instance, and not read his deposition.

ition. The Government were taken by surprise, and were not prepared for a cross-examination, as they would have been had they known he was to be called as a witness.

The Court decided that he could be examined on matters not touched upon in his deposition, and that the cross-examination might cover the whole ground embraced both in his oral and written testimony.

Direct examination by Mr. Webster—The house of de St. Marceaux & Co. make three grades of wine on which they put their name; the third grade of wines sent to England are worth six or seven francs more per case than the third grades sent to the United States; the best quality sent to America is labeled the "Royal;" none of our wines sent to our London agent are labeled "Carte Blanche," like those sent to the United States; am acquainted with the wines that H. Piper & Co. send to their agents in New-York; was formerly in the house of H. Piper & Co.; the wines sent to the United States by H. Piper & Co. are about the same quality and cost about the same as those sent here by the house of de St. Marceaux & Co.; I was with the house of Piper & Co. from 1858 to 1863.

Mr. Evarts said he would reserve the cross-examination of the witness till another time.

Henry Batjer, recalled for the defence—Examined by Mr. Evarts—Have been in the wine business with the firm of Henry Batjer since 1857; was admitted a partner on the 1st of January of the present year; deal mainly in French and German wines; about one-tenth of the business is in champagne wines; we are the only agents of the de St. Marceaux wines, and first introduced them to this market; the average prices brought by these wines in this market are $13 50, $14 and $16 per case; the cost of freight is fifty cents per case; our commission covers the insurance; don't know of any other expenses except freight and insurance; our commissions amount to about twenty per cent. on the selling price here after accounting to St. Marceaux at the prices which they require for their wines; they require thirty-four francs per case, with fifteen per cent. discount; we import four different brands—the "Carte Noir," "Carte Blanche," "Red Lac" and "Royal;" the wines are very good, when we sell them we call them first rate; there are better wines in the market; the Piper Heidsick, the Cliquot and the Bouche Fils are better.

To Mr. Webster—Out of the prices we were to pay de St. Marceaux & Co. we were allowed deductions for breakage, leakage, samples, &c. Witness identified sundry invoices of St. Marceaux wine, which were put in evidence, after which the defence rested their case.

Mr. Evarts said he had one or two witnesses, and also wished to cross-examine Mr. Heidelberger, but not anticipating so speedy a close on the part of the defence, he was not prepared to go on.

The Court thereupon adjourned to 10:30 o'clock Monday morning, with the stipulation on the part of counsel that the testimony should all be closed on that day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—June 21.

Before Judge Peckham.

SHORT CAUSES TRIED IN THE CIRCUITS YESTERDAY.

Helen M. Cook et al. vs. William Herrick et al.; tried by the Court, defendants not appearing; judgment for the plaintiffs for $860 89. Cornelius B. Demarest et al. vs. George W. Barclay; tried by Court, defendant not appearing; judgment for plaintiffs for $118 76. Edwin Walsh vs. Charles Cooper; tried by Court, defendant not appearing; judgment for the plaintiff for 1,651 96. Chas. Doherty vs. Thos Crummey; same; judgment for plaintiff for $769 12. Samuel Dennis vs. Thomas Robinson and another, same; judgment for plaintiff for $521 76. The Wilder Salamander Safe Company vs. Oscar C. Quirk; tried by Court and jury; verdict for plaintiffs for $2,204 48; an extra allowance of $100 granted to plaintiffs. E. B. Townsend vs. William M. Peck, survivor, &c.; judgment for plaintiff by consent for $359 46. A. Touchard Lallemand vs. Victor Fleury; judgment for plaintiff by consent for the sum of $2,939 12. Andrew Anderson vs. F. Zanzinger et. al.; tried by Court and jury; verdict for plaintiff by direction of the Court for $115 68; James B. Alexander et al. vs. F. J. De St. Orers; tried by Court and Jury; verdict for plaintiffs for $4,268 50; extra allowance of $125 to plaintiffs. John C. Koch et al. vs. William Ruger et al.; tried by Court; judgment for plaintiffs for $194 48. Robert Dunlap vs. Thomas Swift; tried by Court and jury; verdict for plaintiff for $360 54. Chas. Whitson et al. vs. Alfred Robinson; tried by Court and Jury; a sealed verdict to be returned on Monday morning.

CIRCUIT—PART II.

Before Justice Welles.

Emil Winter, assignee, &c., vs. Morris Simon; tried by the Court, defendant not appearing. Judgment for the plaintiff for $103. John H. Paleston and another vs. Charles A. Wood et al.; tried by the Court, defendants not appearing. Judgment for the plaintiffs for $415. William H. Ingersoll vs. Harriet Griffin; tried by the Court and a jury. Verdict for the plaintiff, for $330. William S. Pike et al. vs. Henry M. Niel et al.; tried by the Court. This case having occupied more than one hour, it was referred to H. W. Robinson. Henry C. Matthews and another vs. Robert F. Macoy and another; before the Court and a jury. This case having occupied more than one hour, it was under the rule, sent to the foot of the General Calendar. It is one of those cases which will take six hours to try.

Before Judge Barnard.

The people of the State of New-York vs. Edward M. K. Holley. This case was tried on the 10th of May before the Judge last named, without a jury; judgment was rendered this day for plaintiffs for $500 and costs. The same vs. Edward F. Cronin; tried same day; same judgment given for plaintiffs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—June 21.

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE CHURCH-STREET EXTENSION—RETAXATION OF COSTS ORDERED.

In the Matter of the Opening of Church-street, from Fulton to Morris—Taxation of Costs.—Our readers may remember that the objectors to the report of the Commissioners in this case contended that the report could not be confirmed without a taxation of the costs, and that many of the items in the bill were objectionable. The bill of costs amounted to about $84,000. The Clerk of the Court taxed them at about that sum. Certain persons were dissatisfied with this action of the Clerk, and hence they took an appeal to the Judge presiding at Chambers. The case was fully argued before Judge INGRAHAM a few days ago, and yesterday that Judge delivered the following opinion, in which he says the taxation should be set aside, and a retaxation ordered upon the production of proper proof as to the disbursements:

Opinion by the Court.—1. It is objected that this taxation is by the Clerk. If this were a new question I should feel unwilling to hold that a taxation by the Clerk was a compliance with the statute, which requires the duty to be done by the Court. It seems to me that where the statute imposes a duty on the Court, the performance of that duty cannot be transferred to the clerk, but should be performed by one or more of the Judges in court, and that the act is not complied with when such taxation is made by any officer out of court, not even by a Justice of the court. But as the taxation by the clerk was performed under a rule made by the Justices immediately after the passage of the law, and has since been acquiesced in, I feel some hesitation in expressing any opinion to the contrary in this case, especially as the whole bill of costs has now been brought before the court on appeal.

2. It is objected that the charge for drafting the report, and for two copies at the rate allowed in the old fee bill for attorneys' charges for drafting and copying papers, is improper, and should not be allowed. It is not claimed that this charge is made by the counsel. On several occasions previous to 1855 this charge was held to be a proper charge, whether made to the counsel while he could charge for such services, or made by a counsel employed by the Commissioners, and the charge of 25 cents per folio for drafting, and 12½ cents for copying was sanctioned and approved by a General Term in February, 1860.

In 1854, ch. 122, it was provided that no costs, fees or charges should be allowed to the Counsel of the Corporation for the performance of the services or duties before required of him for opening, estimating, &c., any streets, &c., in the City of New-York, and giving in lieu thereof an annual salary to him as his compensation therefor. The act reserved to the counsel the right to such charges for all services rendered before Jan. 1, 1855, and provided that all proceedings pending on Jan. 1, 1855, should be taxed by the Clerk at the usual rates theretofore taxed and allowed for similar services.

This only applied to services rendered in proceedings commenced prior to Jan. 1, 1855, and contemplated that the services charged for before by the counsel should be performed under his direction by clerks to be employed by him, and the duties to be performed by the Commissioners were to be discharged under their direction by clerks to be employed by them.

For these purposes the clerical force in the counsel's office has been largely increased by appropriating a large sum for clerk hire, and the Commissioners have authority to employ necessary clerks under them. In the present case $6,700 is charged for three clerks, and it seems to be not in accordance with these statutory provisions to tax in addition the full charges heretofore allowed to the Counsel of the Corporation for his compensation for the services thus rendered.

The same act provided that the Counsel should receive no fees, costs or charges for any services whatever in the proceedings for taking the lands for Central Park, &c.

As the law now is in force, it is evident that a charge for drafting and copies of the report cannot be allowed to the Counsel of the Corporation nor can such charges be allowed to any other person as counsel, unless it is intended as an evasion of the provisions of the statutes above referred to. If the preparation of these papers does not devolve on the Counsel of the Corporation, under the provisions of the act of 1862, section seven of which provides that the Counsel to the Corporation shall perform, without charge, beyond the salary now paid to that officer, all the legal services necessary to enable the Commissioners to conduct the proceedings in opening streets, &c., above Fourteenth-street, and under the previous act of 1854, which prohibited him from charging for such services, and gave the salary in lieu thereof, it left the duty to be performed under the Commissioners by clerks to be employed by them, and for which the only charge that can be made and included in the assessment is for the necessary disbursements in making these papers. To warrant the allowance therefore, proof should be furnished that the disbursement was necessary, what the service was that was rendered, and what was a proper disbursement therefor; and unnecessary costs and charges are not to be allowed. No proof whatever is furnished as to the items, and the law has not been complied with in this respect, nor can a taxing officer properly discharge his duties without such proof. As to charging for two copies of the report, no proof is furnished as to the necessity for these copies. The copy to be placed on file in the clerk's office appears to be necessary, and is required by law for the examination of parties affected by the proceeding. I know of no law which requires another copy to be made at the expense of the owners to be placed in the Comptroller's office.

The remarks above made as to the proof of disbursements applies to any of the other items.

There is no proof as to counsel fees, by whom rendered or as to the sum charged.

The services of clerk charged for, room rent, services of officers and surveyors' fees are only stated in gross, and sworn to as correct by the officer to receive them. This is not such proof as will enable the taxing officer to discharge his duties. The defendant should show the nature and extent of the service rendered and the proper charges therefor. The surveyor's charges are to be taken according to the ordinance prescribing the charge for such services, but in this case there is given only one item of "professional services in preparing necessary plans, surveys, rueile benefit and damage, maps, profiles and abstracts, $29,925 30," accompanied with his affidavit, "that he rendered the services specified, and that the account is just and true, and the amount charged reasonable and proper." On such proof the officer who has to allow the disbursement has no means of ascertaining that the charges are in accordance with the law, or even that the services rendered were necessary. I think the taxation should be set aside and a retaxation ordered upon the production of proper proof as to the disbursements.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—June 21.

Before Justice Jones.

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

In the case of Herman Firth vs Thomas Foster reported in yesterday's TIMES, in which the boy was injured by an explosion of gunpowder thrown into the street and mistaken by him and his companions for coal, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $500.

Mr. Clinton for plaintiff, Mr. Anthon for defendant.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—June 21.

Before Judge Gross and a Jury.

THE FALSE IMPRISONMENT CASE.

O'Driscoll vs. Bradey and Wife.—In this case, before noticed in our columns, in which the plaintiff alleged that he had been detained against his will by the defendants for upward of an hour in one of the rooms of their residence in this City, it was shown upon the part of the defendants that there was no forcible detention whatever, and that the plaintiff was at all times free to go and come at his pleasure. It further appeared that the plaintiff had been for some time a member of defendants' family, and had always been treated with kindness and consideration. The jury, upon this state of facts, found a verdict for the defendants.

For plaintiff, Mr. Birdseye and Mr. Reavey. For defendants, Mr. W. H. Anthon.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

In re the Goods, Chattels, &c., of Ann Maria Forman, deceased.—This was a motion on behalf of the proponents of Mrs. Forman's will, for special letters of administration, pending the appeal of the contestants from the Surrogate's decree admitting the will to probate. Before the will was discovered and propounded, Mr. Forman, the husband of the deceased, on an affidavit of intestacy, obtained letters of administration, which are revoked by the decree appealed from.

It was contended by the moving party that the personal estate was now without a legal and authorized custodian; that great delay would result from the appeal, and that in the meantime the Surrogate should appoint a special administrator.

The Surrogate, while expressing his opinion that it was a proper case for a special administration, doubted his jurisdiction to interfere, as the contestant's appeal stays all proceedings, and takes the contest out of his court. Motion granted.

Amasa A. Redfield for the motion; A. W. Bradford opposed.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Ingraham.

Merchants' National Bank of Lowell vs. Leland et al.; motion denied, and case put on fourth Friday. Camblos vs. Baldwin et al.; motion granted. In re extension of Church-street; taxation set aside and re-taxation ordered. Anderson et al. vs. Montague, &c.; *In re* petition of A. L. Ely for cancellation of six pens; Fatman vs. Shultz et al.; *In re* application of Assignees of Louis Boyce & Co., (3 cases;) Swan vs. Manley Paddle-Wheel Company; Palmer vs. American Mica Company; Bliss, Jr., et al. vs. Same; *In re* James R. Graham et al., Executors, &c., vs. Tichenor; Markham vs. Jaudon et al.; Wilson vs. Darling; motions granted. Catharine Witte vs. William Witte; motion for attachment granted, with $10 costs. Burr vs. Richardson et al.; motion denied, costs to abide event. Van Name et al. vs. Stevens; motion granted that defendant appear and finish examination. Noel Atkinson vs. Mary Atkinson; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Barker vs. Hodges; motion granted, with costs. Barleau vs. Barleau, &c.; motion granted, $50 counsel fee and $5 per week alimony. Gans vs. Adams Express Company; motion granted, costs to abide event. Cokino et al. vs. Sergeant et al.; motion dismissed, with costs. Furnan vs. McEllrose; motion granted, with $10 costs. Chapman vs. Prouty et al.; motion denied, with leave to renew on payment of $10 costs.

By Justice Clerke.

Peugnet vs. Peugnet et al.; let the findings be engrossed as amended, and let the engrossed copy, with the judgment, be sent to me for my signature.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Leonard, Clerke and Miller.

Andrew C. Gelty vs. John Binsse et al., &c.; judgment affirmed, with $10 costs. Richard L. Allen vs. Samuel R. Borum; motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 21.

By Judge Cardozo.

Stuyvesant vs. Stuyvesant; order settled. Inguanzo vs. Olmstead; motion granted. If defendants have any defence, they can move on affidavits for leave to answer on terms; see mem. Begodin vs. Marcou; motion granted conditionally; see mem. Cudlip vs. Cudlip; report confirmed. Crook vs. Ahrenke; motion denied without costs; see mem. Wilcox vs. Carrington; there must be a reference to ascertain the facts on this motion. If the parties do not agree, I will name a referee. The motion may be brought on on two day's notice on coming in of referee's report.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The Court of General Sessions, Recorder Hackett presiding, was convened yesterday morning, but owing to the absence of many of the jurors and counsel, an adjournment was ordered until Tuesday next, when a number of prisoners recently convicted will be arraigned for sentence, and others now in the Tombs will be placed upon trial.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 21, 1867.

$45,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '62 C.	110¼	200	Quick. Min. Co.	28
25,000	U. S. 6s., 5-20s. C '64	106⅝	500	At. Mail	107¾
5,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C., 65	107	300	Boston W. P.	23
2,000	U. S. 5s. '71, R.	113¼	50	Pacific Mail	141¾
5,000	U.S. 5s. '74, R.	107	100	do.....b15	141¼
6,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, New	109⅝	500	do..2d call b10	141¾
10,000	U.S. 5s. 10-40, C.	100	32	N. Y. Cen. R.	101⅞
10,000	Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s, Third Series	106⅛	300	do.	101⅜
1,000	N. Y. St. 6s. '73	99¼	1000	Erie Railroad	59
12,000	Tenn. 6s.—ex-c	68¼	2000	do.	59⅛
10,000	do.	68	1000	do..2d call	59⅛
4,000	Tenn. 6s. New	66⅜	500	Reading R.	107
33,000	do.	67	100	do.....s60	107
1,000	Virginia 6s.—x-c	50	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	69⅞
10,000	N. Car. 6s.—ex-c	54	100	do.	69¾
2,000	Missouri 6s.	98	400	do.	69½
1,000	Cal. 7s.	122½	100	do.....s30	69¾
16,000	Ohio & M. C.	24¼	100	do.....s30	69⅞
10,000	do.	24	200	do.....b10	69¾
2,500	N. Y. Cen. 6s' 83	96	100	do.	69⅞
10,000	Mich. So. S.F.B.	88	50	Chi., B. & Q.	140
3,000	Tol.&Wab. 2d M.	77⅞	50	Clev. & Pitts.....b30	77½
1,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bds.	89	200	do.....s30	77¼
10,000	Joliet & Chi. 1st	105	100	Chi. & N. W.	34¾
8	Bank St. of N. Y.	110½	100	do.....b30	35
20	Ocean Bank	104	300	do.	35
20	Phenix Bank	108	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf	58⅝
10	Bank of N. Amer.	108½	100	do.	58½
60	Fourth Nat. Bank	110	300	do.	58⅞
150	Adams Ex.	69¼	300	do.....b30	59
110	do.	69½	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	120¾
400	do.	69⅝	400	do.	120½
100	do.....s30	69½	100	do.	120⅝
350	do.	70	200	do.....2d call	120⅝
100	do.	70	100	Chic. & R. I.	89½
100	do..2d call.b10	70	400	do.....2d call	89⅜
50	Wells Fargo Ex.	64¾	200	do.	89¼
100	do.....2d call	64¾	100	do.	89⅝
71	American Ex.	75	600	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	56
50	U. S. Express	78	100	Tol., W. & W.	44⅞
300	do.	74	400	do.....s30	44½
5	do.	73	100	do.	44⅜
10	Mer. U. Ex.	9	100	do.....b30	45
50	do.	8¾	100	Tol. W. & W. Pr.	68¾
120	do.	8½	50	New-Jersey Cen. R.	119
100	West. U. Tel.....x-d	42¼	50	Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	97¼
100	do.....2d call	42½	100	Alt. & T. H.	55
			200	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	84
			100	do.	84
			50	do.	82
			50	Chi. & Alton R.	113
			100	Chi. & Alt. R. Pf.	115
			100	H. & St. J.	47
			100	do.	48

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000	U.S.6s. 5-20s.C.'62	110⅜	100	N. Y. Cen.	101⅞
163,000	U. S. 5-20s, '65 C. New Iss.	109⅜	100	do.....b10	102
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s new	67	300	do.....b5	102
2,000	do.	67¼	500	do.	102
5,000	Tenn. 6s.....x-c	68⅛	100	do.....b10	102⅛
1,800	N. Car. 6s. new	54	100	Erie R.....b30	59⅝
5,000	N.Car.St.6s.E.C.	54½	900	do.	59½
5,000	do.	54⅝	400	Reading. R.	107¼
1,000	Cal. 7s.	122	100	do.....s60	107⅜
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	24⅝	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	77⅞
50,000	do.	24¼	100	do.....2d call	78
100	Mer. U. Ex.....s30	7½	1000	M. S. & N. I.	69⅝
100	do.	8	100	do.	69¾
200	Wells Fargo Ex.	64¾	180	do.....2d call	69⅝
20	West. U. Tel.	42⅜	100	Ill. Cen.	120¾
100	Quick. Min. Co.	27⅞	300	Chic. & N. W.	35
300	Adams Ex. Co.	69½	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	59⅛
200	do.....2d call	69⅝	400	Clev. & Tol.	120⅝
100	do.	69¾	300	Chic. R. I.	89½
100	do.	69½	600	Tol., W. & W.	45
100	Boston W. P.	23⅜	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	97½
100	Pacific Mail.....s60	141½	100	Ind. & Cin.	8⅜
100	do.	141⅝	100	Chic. B. & Q.	140
			100	H. & S. J. R.	49
			100	H. & St. J. Pf.	59

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C.....b10	24¾	200	Clev. & Pitts.	77⅞
100	Adams Express	69	400	Chi. R. I. & P.	88⅞
100	do.	69⅛	100	do.....s10	89⅜
300	West. U. Tel.....x-d	42	200	do.....b3	89⅜
100	do.	42¼	100	Mil. & St. P. R. Pf.	56
100	N. Y. Cen.	101⅞	300	Chi. & N. W.	34⅝
300	Erie Railroad	58⅞	100	do.	34¾
100	do.	58⅞	1300	Chic. & N. W.	58¾
100	do.	58¾	200	do.	58⅞
400	Reading R.	107	200	do.....b3	59
100	Tol. W. & W.	44⅞	200	do.....b3	59⅛
300	M. S. & N. I.	69	100	do.....c	59⅛
100	do.	69	200	do.	59½
100	do.	69⅝	200	do.....c	59⅜
200	do.....s15	68⅞	200	Cleve. & Tol.....c	120⅜
200	do.....b3	69⅞			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

10	Amer. Ex.	70	1200	Erie R.	59¼
2	do.	70	400	do.....c	59⅛
250	Adams' Ex. Co.	70	200	do.....b15	59⅝
200	do.	69⅞	300	do.....b3	59¼
100	do.	69¾	2100	Mich. S. & N. I.	69⅞
200	do.....b3	69⅞	100	do.....b30	69⅝
100	Quick. Min.	28	100	do.....c	69¾
400	Mer. U. Ex.....s30	7½	400	do.....s5	69½
100	Pacific Mail	141¾	800	Clev. & Pitts.	77¾
300	West. U. Tel.	42½	400	Cleve. & Tol.	120⅜
100	do.....b30	42⅜	200	Chic., R. I. & P.	89⅝
100	do.	42⅛	200	do.....b3	89⅞
100	do.....b3	42¼	100	do.	89¾
800	N. Y. Cen.	101⅞	600	Chi. & N. W.	35
400	do.....c	101¾	200	do.....b10	35
100	Alt. & T. H.	55¾	200	Chic & N. W. Pr.....c	58⅝
100	Tol., W. & W.	44⅜	100	do.	58⅞
100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.....b15	56	300	P., F. W. & C.	97⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold	138	300	M. So. & N. I.....b3	69¾
300	Adams Ex Co.	69⅛	100	do.....s15	69⅝
100	Mar. Min. Pref.	16¾	100	do.....b10	69⅞
400	Quicksilver.....s60	27⅜	600	Clev. & Pitts.	77¾
200	West. U. Tel.....x-d	42½	100	do.....b30	78
100	do.	42¼	200	do.....b3	77⅞
100	do.....b10	42½	100	Chi. R. I. & P.	90⅛
100	N. Y. Cen.....b3	102	100	do.....b10	90⅛
800	Erie R.	59¼	600	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	59⅛
100	do.....s15	59¼	200	do.....b15	59⅜
200	do.....b3	59⅛	200	do.....s3	59⅛
200	Reading R.	107⅛	100	P., F. W. & C.	97½
100	T. W. & W.	45	100	do.....b3	98
100	Chic & N. W.	35¾			

FRIDAY, June 21—P. M.

The Gold market was steadier to-day than on Thursday, and at the close of business 138 ₰ cent. was bid. The Cash Gold continues in moderate supply, and balances are carried over free of cost. In some instances to-day a small consideration was paid for the use of Gold, in addition to the advance of the full Currency value upon it without interest. There is not a large movement in Exchange on London. The standard rate is 110 ₰ cent., at which most of the settlements with the Bankers are made. The steamers to-morrow will carry out about $400,000 in Gold and Silver of various denominations. The Customs demand for Gold to-day was $300,000.

The Money market works quietly among the Brokers at six ₰ cent. as the rule of the Street. The demand to-day was not equal to the offerings, and five ₰ cent. was accepted on Government collateral.

The Stock Exchange was ⅛@½ ₰ cent. firmer on most of the Public Funds than yesterday, and the Railway list recovered ½@1¼ ₰ cent. on the New-York and Western Roads, several of the latter being quite buoyant in the afternoon and speculation looking up both in prices and the amount of business doing. The demand for Erie, Michigan Southern and Rock Island was especially marked. The Miscellaneous Shares participated to some extent in the improvement, and there was more than the usual interest shown in the old Express Companies, while the new (Merchants' Union) sold as low as $8 50 ₰ share. Pacific Mail advanced 1 @1¼ ₰ cent. Western Telegraph recovered to 42½, ex-dividend of 2 ₰ cent.—the transfers for the July Dividend having closed yesterday Afternoon. Our later advices from the Western crops to-day are exceedingly encouraging. No damage has been done by the recent rains, which were probably much heavier here than in the West, and the prospects for Grain in Ohio and Illinois were never more cheering, and this we state from the personal observation of several gentlemen who left those States only a few days ago.

Late in the afternoon the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 10-40s	100¼	100⅛	Northwest	34⅞	35⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110⅝	110¼	N. West Pref.	58⅜	59⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	109⅝	109⅝	Rock Island	89⅜	90⅛
N. Y. Central	101⅞	102⅛	Fort Wayne	96⅞	97⅜
Erie	58¾	59⅛	Pacific Mail	140¼	141¾
Hudson	108⅛	108⅜	Quicksilver	27⅛	27½
Reading	106⅞	107⅛	W. U. Telegraph	42¾	42⅛
Mich. Southern	68¾	70⅛	Mariposa Pref.	19⅜	19¼
Illinois Central	120¾	120¾	Ohio Certificates	24⅜	24⅜
Pittsburgh	76⅞	77¼	American Gold	137⅝	138
Tenn. 6s, new	67	67⅛	Bills on London	110	110

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₰ cent., 1867	136	5 ₰ cent., reg., 1871	113
6 ₰ cent. cou. 1868	135	5 ₰ cent. cou., 1871	116¾
6 ₰ cent., reg., 1881	105¾	5 ₰ cent., reg'd, 1874	106
5 ₰ ct.cou.500 & 1,000,'81	112⅝	5 cent., coup., 1874	112
5-20 cou., small, 1862	110	End. cou., 1874	110¼
5-20 500 & 1,000	110¼	10-40 reg.	99⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	106⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000	100
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107	7 3-10 1st series	106⅛
5-20 reg., 1865, new iss.	105¼	7 3-10 2d series	106⅛
5-20 cou., 1865, new iss.	109⅜	7 3-10 3d series	106⅛
O'gn ½ year, 1881	107		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	96	Chic. & N. West. 1st M.	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Con. 7 ₰ cent. conv.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s. r. es.	90	Lack & W. Bds.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub.	90	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	103	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	105	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	105	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	87
Erie 1st mort. 1876	101	Gt. Western 1st M.'88.	80
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	101¼	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93.	70¼
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883	96	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97
Erie 7s. 4th mort. 1880	88¼	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s. 5th mort. 1888	85¾	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1st M.'77	90	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M..s.f.'85	103¼	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	100	Pitts..Ft.W.&Ch.1st M.	103
Hud. R. 7s. conv.. 1867	99	Pitts..Ft.W&Ch. 2d M.	96
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100¼	Pitts..Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M.	85
Harlem 3d mort. '68	100	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	74
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. '69-'72	108	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	98
Mich.C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	109¼	Chi. & A. 1st mort.	101
Chi. B.&Q. 8 ₰ c. 1st M.	111	Chi. & Alton Income	90
N. Ind. Goshen Line, 68	98¼	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	55
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F'd7₰c.	97½	Peninsula R.R. bonds	74
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c. 1875	112	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	83¼
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	88
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	84	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	104½
Alton & T. H. 2d M.Inc.	80	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	96
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	93	Chic. & R. I. cons'l. is.	90⅝
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	82		

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Bank of the Repub.	115
Mechanics'	118	Bank of North Am'a.	108
America	141	Irving	125
Phenix	107	Nassau	105½
Tradesmen's	140	Shoe and Leather	112
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	Corn Exchange	122
Seventh Ward	110	Continental	106¾
State of New-York	110	Imp'rs. & Traders'	116
Commerce	119	Central National	114
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	112½	Fourth National	109¼
Broadway	240	Ninth National	115
Ocean	104	Tenth National	106
American Exchange	115		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. reg. B'y loan	108	Tennessee 6 ₰ c., ex c.	68
N.Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1872	99	Tennessee 6s. new bds.	67½
N.Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1873	99	Tennessee 5 ₰ c., n.bds.	62
N.Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1874	99	Virginia Coupon 6s.	62
N.Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1875	99	Virginia ex c.	50
N.Y. 6 ₰ c. B'y loan, 1877	99	Virginia new bonds	45
Ohio 6 ₰ c., 1875	99	Georgia 6s.	80
Ohio 6 ₰ c., 1881	99½	Georgia 7s new bonds	99
Ohio 6 ₰ c., 1886	100	North Carolina 6s.	54¾
Kentucky 6s, 1868-'72	101	North Carolina 6s ex c.	54
Ind. 5 ₰ c. War loan	92	North Carolina n. bds.	54½
Michigan 7 ₰ c., 1868	100	Missouri 6s.	98
Michigan 7 ₰ c., 1878	100	Missouri H.&St.Jo.is.	81¼
Mich. 7 ₰ c. War l'n.	100	California 7s.	122
Tennessee 6 ₰ c., 1868	62	Connecticut 6s.	100
Tennessee 6 ₰ c., l. l'n.	87	Rhode Island 6s.	100¼

The Business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total receipts, $992,297 33, of which $820,000 were for customs; gold notes, $316,000; total payments, $838,813 59; balance, $131,470,883 98.

The July half-yearly Bank Dividends thus far announced are as follows:

	Rate.		Rate.
New-York	5	America	5
Merchants'	5	Central	5
Mechanics'	5	Tradesmen's	7
Merchants' Exchange	5	Fourth	5
Hanover	5	Tenth	5
Shoe and Leather	5	Eighth	4
Metropolitan	6	North River	5
Butchers'	5	Manufacturers'	5
People's	5	Market	5
Citizens'	5		

Mr. J. J. CISCO, Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad, announces that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, due July 1, will be paid on that day, at the office of the Company, No. 20 Nassau-street.

The Butler Coal Company has declared a dividend of 4 ₰ cent., payable on the 24th inst., to Stockholders in this City, at the Farmers' Trust Company.

By way of accounting for the dullness and decline in the Railway Stocks yesterday and the Afternoon before, we hear that some talk or surmises were indulged on the street of the renewal of the dirty trick of last Winter to "lock up Greenbacks." That is, that certain bearish Brokers are to borrow money which they do *not* want in their own business, in order to forestall their bullish neighbors who might want it for themselves or their customers. We are satisfied that there is nothing of the kind seriously going on, if really threatened, and we very much doubt, after the odium attached to this sort of professional meanness in December and January last, whether it will ever be attempted again; or, if attempted, that it will be knowingly countenanced or promoted by any respectable Bank or Banker who has Money to lend. We know that several prominent Money lenders, who were made to play a part in the affair last Winter, were heartily disgusted, when the facts were exposed. There is another check on the repetition of a game of this sort: The parties who attempt it may possibly be shown the door of the Banks and private Money lenders of the Street when they really want to borrow, as most of them do at one time or another.

In response to a request of Gov. FLANDERS for a statement of the financial condition of the State of Louisiana, State Treasurer GIFFEN made the following report:

TREASURER'S OFFICE, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 11, 1867.

To His Excellency Benj. F. Flanders, Governor of the State of Louisiana:

SIR: In compliance with your request to be informed of the present condition of the Treasury, I have thought best to send you a brief statement of the receipts and expenditures since January last to date, together with some remarks explanatory of the causes which have produced the present embarrassed position of the State finances:

During the session of the Legislature of 1866, the State finding herself called upon to give relief to the various institutions under her care, such as the Charity Hospital, State Seminary of Learning, Insane Asylum, Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, Medical College, and the numerous charitable associations in the city and adjoining towns, as also to furnish the Board of Levee Commissioners with means to rebuild the levees and keep them in repairs, and finding her treasury empty, her tax rolls diminished to one-third in value of what they were before the war, and that her receipts for the year would not meet the expenditures necessarily forced upon her, and provide for the Levee Commissioners also, decided, as a temporary means of relief, to issue certificates of indebtedness to the amount of two million dollars, ($2,000,000,) chiefly for the use of said Levee Commissioners, who have had and disbursed seventeen hundred thousand dollars ($1,700,000) of the $2,000,000 made, the remaining three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000) only having been used for current expenses.

For the convenience of transfer or negotiation, the certificates were made in $5, $10, $20 notes, and receivable for all dues to the State, viz: Taxes, licenses and the purchase of public lands, &c. These certificates, not being payable on demand, but a State obligation to pay in twelve months, failed to elicit public confidence, and consequently went into the hands of the money dealers of the city, and fell in value at various times from five to twenty per cent., consequently were bought up and paid into the treasury by every one having debts of any kind to pay the State.

Act No. 5 of the Legislature of 1866, creating these certificates, forbids their being reissued by the Treasurer, and although I apparently have money on hand it is from this fact unavailable. Of the $2,000,000 issued, $1,000,000 have been redeemed and cancelled, and the larger portion of the $1,000,000 as yet unredeemed is held by the city of New-Orleans and others, and for the time being not in circulation or on the market.

The chief cause of the present embarrassment of the Treasury arises from the creation of these "certificates of indebtedness," and the large and liberal appropriations by the Legislature, far exceeding the total annual receipts of the Treasury.

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1867	$1,674,755 31
Total receipts since Jan. 1, 1867, to date, as per detail statement	1,219,096 09
Total	$2,893,851 40
Deduct expenditures since Jan. 1, 1867, as per detail statement	$2,247,035 02
Balance on hand June 11, 1867	$646,816 38
Represented as follows:	
Deposit of Confederate notes in Louisiana State Bank and now in litigation	471,211 97
Certificates of indebtedness redeemed and held for trust funds	120,000 00
Certificates of indebtedness redeemed and held for general fund	55,000 00
Currency	604 41
Total	$646,816 38

REMARKS.—In the receipts since 1st January, 1867, there are included $104,000 certificates of indebtedness made, and $837,393 55 proceeds of discounts for benefit of the Levee Commissioners; deducting these amounts, the actual receipts from legitimate sources of revenue are $777,702 54. The probable receipts from legitimate sources for the balance of the year will not reach over $800,000, making a total for the year of $1,600,000.

The appropriations by the Legislature amount in total $2,550,000, showing a deficiency of nearly $1,000,000 to meet the State appropriations.

The outstanding or unpaid warrants issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts amount to $458,000, and no available funds to pay them with. (See currency balance on hand.) Respectfully yours,

ADAM GIFFEN, State Treasurer.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvemetn Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 21, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 26 bbls. Ashes, 5,753 bbls. Flour, 586 bbls. and 600 bags Corn Meal, 89,036 bushels Corn, 42,300 bushels Oats, 7,066 bushels Rye, 8,518 bushels Peas, 50 bbls. Pork, 415 pkgs. Lard, 12 bbls. Beef, 100 pkgs. Cut Meats, 1,574 bbls. Petroleum and 642 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in fair demand at $8 75 for Pots and $13 for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet at 41c.@42c. for Yellow, ₰ lb.

CANDLES—Have been inactive at unchanged figures.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request at steady prices, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 15c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ₰ lb.

COTTON—Has been in very limited request, and heavy in price. Middling grades closed at 26½c.@28c. ₰ lb., on sales and resales of 1,650 bales, against receipts of 837 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	7,954
Receipts last week	5,314
Receipts preceding week	12,351
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	364,289
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	592,840
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	298,541
Exports since Sept. 1	417,014
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	92,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,803,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,413,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	250,000

FISH—A light business has been transacted in the principal kinds, at drooping prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—An improved demand prevailed to-day for desirable lots of fresh ground State and Western Flour, prices of which were quoted up 10c.@20c. ₰ bbl., in most instances. Old Flour was depressed and unsettled. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,450 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 50 @$8 25; common to good Extra State at $8 50@$9 50; good to choice do. do. at $9 60@$11 00; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $9 90@ $11 00 ₰ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 50	@$8 25
Extra State	8 50	@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 65	@13 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	9 90	@11 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 05	@13 25
Extra Genesee	11 00	@13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 00	@16 50

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand at previous prices; sales have been reported of 250 bbls. at $9 10@$10 80 for ordinary to fair extra, and $10 85@$15 25 for fair to very choice extra do. ₰ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quiet and depressed at $10 50@$13 75 for extra ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at from $6 00@$8 50 for inferior to very choice ₰ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal is in demand at $5 80@$5 90 for Jersey; $5 50 for City, and $11 for Brandywine and Fairfax, ₰ bbl.; sales 375 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 2,100 bbls. and sacks, at $11 00@$13 ₰ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat opened tamely and irregularly, closed with a better inquiry, partly speculative, at an average advance of about 5c. ₰ bushel. Sales have been reported of 65,000 bushels, including very common to choice No. 2 Spring at $1 90@$2 10; rejected do. at about $1 70; Red Western (Winter) on p. t.; Amber State at $2 50, and common to choice White California at $2 45@$2 65 ₰ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand and quoted up about 2c. a bushel, but it closed tamely and in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 104,000 bushels at $1 07@$1 11 for common to handsome new Mixed Western, closing at $1 09@$1 10 for prime; $1 12@ $1 14 for old Mixed Western; 90c.@$1 05 for unsound, and $1 10@$1 15 for new and old White and Yellow Western and Southern ₰ bushel. Rye continues dull and heavy at $1 20@$1 30 for Western, and $1 40 @$1 45 for State, ₰ bushel. Barley rules quiet and nominal. Barley Malt continues inactive at $1 50@ $1 60 ₰ bush l. Oats opened heavily but closed more firmly. We quote: Old Chicago, Milwaukee and Michigan at 79c.; new Western at from 78c.@8c. for the whole range; State at 90c.; Canada at 83c. ₰ bushel; sales 41,000 bushels.

HAY—North River bale has been in moderate demand at $1 10@$1 20 for shipping and $1 35@ $1 55 for local use, ₰ 100 lbs. Straw 95c.@$1 20 ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive, including New at 30c.@ 35c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ₰ lb. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business thus: "The market, compared with last week, presents no new feature, inactivity still prevailing. Advices from the growing sections continue favorable. In the State of Michigan, however, a worm is said to have made its appearance in some of the yards. It begins boring at the heart of the vine—three to five feet from the ground, and is said to be very destructive in its nature, causing the upper portion of the vine to die and wither away. In Wisconsin, the warm weather of the past few days (thermometer at times 94 degrees in the shade) has caused an unprecedented rapid growth of vine. Some farmers report a growth of 24 inches in as many hours, and others 14 inches, by measure, in 12 hours. We look upon this condition as being rather unfavorable than otherwise; for the reason that where the vine is so very exuberant, it is much more apt to induce vermin and mould."

HIDES—Have been in request and held firmly.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair demand, at uniform quotations.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited demand, including Porto Rico at 53c.@70c.; Cuba at 39c.@ 58c.; English Island, 55c.@57c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 60c.@62c. ₰ gallon; Crude do. at $5@$5 12½; Resin at $3 50@$8 25 ₰ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 37½@$4 37; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ₰ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand, including Crude Whale at 70c.@75c; Bleached Whale, 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Unbleached do. at $2 65 @$2 70; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 12; Red Oil at 55c.@ 70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 35@$1 40 ₰ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is dull and heavy at 14c.@14½c. for Crude; 8½c.@9c. for do., in bulk; 21c.@25c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 36c.@ 38c. for Refined, free, ₰ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand and steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,530 bbls., in lots, at $20 60@$20 80 for new Western Mess, closing at $20 75, regular way; $20 @$20 25 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $18@$18 25 for Prime, and $20 75@$21 for Prime Mess, ₰ bbl. Cut Meats are also in fair demand at 8½c.@10c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12c. @13½c. for Hams, ₰ lb.; sales 410 pkgs. Bacon is in moderate request at 12¼c.@12½c. for Short Clear, 11½c. for Long Clear, 11½c. for Short Rib, 10½c.@ 10¾c. for Cumberland Cut, ₰ lb.; sales 390 boxes. Lard continues in demand at former rates; sales have been reported since our last of 850 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11½c.@12¾c., and small lots of choice kettle-rendered at 12⅞c.@13c. ₰ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at $15@$23 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $3@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 230 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull and nominal. Beef Hams continue inactive at $39@ $41 ₰ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. Butter is quiet at 14c.@ 30c. for poor to choice State; 12c.@22c. for inferior to prime Western, ₰ lb. Cheese continues in moderate request at 7c.@15½c. ₰ lb. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ₰ lb.	20	@30
State, Firkins, Yellow, ₰ lb.	26	@28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ₰ lb.	20	@25
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ₰ lb.	20	@26
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ₰ lb.	14	@18
State, Welsh Tubs, ₰ lb.	18	@24
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ₰ lb.	18	@22
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ₰ lb.	18	@20
Western, Ordinary, ₰ lb.	14	@17

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ₰ lb.	14	@15½
Factory Dairies, fair, ₰ lb.	14	@15
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₰ lb.	13	@14
Farm Dairies, fair, ₰ lb.	10	@13
Skimmed Cheese, ₰ lb.	7	@ 9

RICE—Is inactive at drooping prices.

SKINS—Have been quiet within our former range.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request and quoted very firm: sales since our last 1,300 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11⅛c.@13½c., and 1,650 boxes Havana, part at 10⅞c.@12½c. ₰ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good request from 13½c.@16½c. ₰ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 64,000 lbs. at 11⅞c.@13¼c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 85,000 lbs. at 11¼c.@11½c.; also 42,500 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@9½c. ₰ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky is in good demand at previous prices. Sales since our last 247 hhds. Kentucky at 5½c.@19c.; 250 cases Connecticut at 13½c.@16c., and 80 bales Havana on private terms, ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 1,350 bbls. Western, in bond, at 35c.@37c., nearly all at 35½c., ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate today. For Liverpool there were taken 65,000 bushels Grain at 8d. per steamer, and 4d. by sailing vessel, ₰ bushel.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, June 21, 1867.

MEATS.

Meats are steady in price as a rule, but the demand is limited.

Retail Prices of Meats in New-York.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₰ lb.	$ 25	@	35
Beef, chuck-roast, ₰ lb.	15	@	23
Beef, round, ₰ lb.	20	@	25
Beef, rumps, ₰ lb.	20	@	25
Beef, porter-house steak, ₰ lb.	30	@	40
Beef, sirloin steak, ₰ lb.	25	@	33
Beef, coarse cuts, ₰ lb.	12	@	18
Beef, corned, ₰ lb.	14	@	23
Beef, smoked, ₰ lb.	26	@	30
Beef tongues, each	1 12	@	1 50
Lamb, Spring, ₰ lb.	18	@	30
Mutton, hind-quarters, ₰ lb.	16	@	24
Mutton, fore-quarters, ₰ lb.	10	@	15
Mutton, chops, ₰ lb.	25	@	30
Mutton, legs, ₰ lb.	24	@	30
Pigs, roasting, each	3 00	@	4 00
Pork, joints, ₰ lb.	14	@	16
Pork steaks, ₰ lb.	15	@	16
Pork, corned, ₰ lb.	15	@	17
Bacon, ₰ lb.	16	@	20
Hams, ₰ lb.	16	@	20
Shoulders, ₰ lb.	14	@	16
Veal, hind-quarters, ₰ lb.	18	@	25
Veal, fore-quarters, ₰ lb.	10	@	16
Veal cutlets, ₰ lb.	30	@	40
Veal, fillets, ₰ lb.	30	@	38
Veal, loins, ₰ lb.	20	@	30
Sausages, country made, ₰ lb.	17	@	20
Lard, ₰ lb.	16	@	20
Suet, ₰ lb.	16	@	18
Haslets, each	5	@	10
Hearts, each	25	@	50
Sweet Breads, ₰ dozen	2 50	@	4 00
Tripe, ₰ lb.	8	@	10

POULTRY AND GAME.

A less extensive assortment is available to-day. Prices are firm. Business is quite tame.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game in New-York.

Chickens, ₰ lb.	24	@	30
Chickens, broiling, ₰ pair	1 00	@	1 50
Ducks, ₰ lb.	30	@	40
Geese, each	2 00	@	3 00
Pigeons, squab, ₰ pair	75	@	1 00
Pigeons, Wild, ₰ dozen	2 00	@	2 75
Turkeys, ₰ lb.	25	@	28

FISH.

Supplies are rather light to-day, and trade is slow. Salmon are cheaper. The changes in most other kinds are against buyers.

Retail Prices of Fish in New-York.

Bass, ₰ lb.	$ 15	@	25
Bluefish, ₰ lb.	10	@	12
Clams, ₰ doz.	35	@	75
Cod, ₰ lb.	10	@	12
Codfish, steak, ₰ lb.	10	@	15
Cod, dried, ₰ lb.	8	@	10
Eels, ₰ lb.	12	@	20
Flounders, ₰ lb.	8	@	10
Haddock, ₰ lb.	8	@	10
Halibut, ₰ lb.	15	@	20
Halibut, smoked, ₰ lb.	16	@	20
Herrings, fresh, ₰ lb.	8	@	10
Herrings, smoked, ₰ lb.	15	@	20
King Fish, ₰ lb.	18	@	20
Lobsters, ₰ lb.	8	@	10
Mackerel, fresh, each	12	@	20
Mackerel, Spanish, ₰ lb.	87	@	1 25
Mackerel, salt, each	10	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ₰ lb.	15	@	18
Oysters, ₰ 100	75	@	3 50
Oysters, pickled, ₰ 100	2 00	@	3 00
Porgies, ₰ lb.	8	@	10
Salmon, fresh, ₰ lb.	33	@	50
Salmon, smoked, ₰ lb.	30	@	35
Salmon, pickled, ₰ lb.	23	@	26
Shad, each	25	@	65
Sounds and Tongues, ₰ lb.	15	@	18
Sturgeon, ₰ lb.	10	@	12
Trout, ₰ lb.	75	@	1 00
Weakfish, ₰ lb.	12	@	15

VEGETABLES.

Dealers complain of dullness in this line, too, though lower prices are quoted in most instances, and supplies are steadily increasing.

Retail Prices of Vegetables in New-York.

Asparagus, ₰ bunch	$ 10	@	35
Beans, string, ₰ half peck	35	@	50
Beets, ₰ dozen	50	@	1 00
Cabbages, each	10	@	15
Carrots, ₰ dozen bunches	40	@	50
Cauliflowers, each	35	@	75
Cucumbers, each	8	@	12
Garlic, ₰ bunch	22	@	25
Horse-Radish, ₰ lb.	10	@	12
Lettuce, ₰ head	2	@	5
Leeks, ₰ bunch	8	@	10
Mint, ₰ bunch	1	@	3
Onions, ₰ peck	75	@	1 00
Onions, ₰ quart	10	@	15
Onions, ₰ bunch	6	@	8
Parsley, ₰ bunch	4	@	5
Peas, green, ₰ half-peck	15	@	20
Peas, shelled, ₰ quart	20	@	30
Potatoes, ₰ bbl.	3 00	@	3 50
Potatoes, ₰ peck	35	@	50
Potatoes, Sweet, ₰ peck	1 00	@	1 25
Potatoes, new, ₰ bbl.	6 00	@	9 00
Potatoes, new, ₰ peck	75	@	1 00
Radishes, ₰ bunch	1	@	2
Rhubarb, ₰ bunch	4	@	6
Sage and Thyme, ₰ bunch	3	@	5
Spinach, ₰ half peck	10	@	15
Sprouts, ₰ peck	10	@	15
Tomatoes, ₰ quart	20	@	25
Turnips, new, ₰ bunch	6	@	10
Water Cresses, ₰ quart	8	@	10

FRUIT.

The demand has been moderate at a lower range of prices for domestic varieties.

Retail Prices of Fruit in New-York.

Almonds, ₰ lb.	$ 40	@	50
Apples, ₰ half peck	50	@	75
Bananas, ₰ dozen	25	@	1 25
Cherries, ₰ lb.	12	@	25
Cocoanuts, each	8	@	12
Cranberries, ₰ quart	35	@	40
Currants, new, ₰ quart	15	@	20
Currants, Zante, ₰ lb.	15	@	20
Dates, ₰ lb.	15	@	20
Figs, ₰ lb.	25	@	35
Gooseberries, ₰ quart	12	@	25
Hazel Nuts, ₰ quart	15	@	20
Hickory Nuts, ₰ quart	18	@	25
Lemons, ₰ doz.	25	@	50
Melons, each	12	@	75
Oranges, ₰ doz.	50	@	75
Pine Apples, each	10	@	50
Raisins, ₰ lb.	16	@	25
Strawberries, ₰ basket	3	@	5

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Trade is very dull and prices are depressed.

Retail Prices in New-York.

Butter, good to choice new, ₰ lb.	$ 30	@	35
Butter, fair to good ₰ lb.	25	@	30
Butter, cooking, ₰ lb.	15	@	25
Cheese, ₰ lb.	16	@	22
Eggs, ₰ doz.	23	@	25
Honey, White Clover, ₰ can	75	@	1 00
Honey, White Clover, ₰ bottle	30	@	35
Honey, Comb, ₰ lb.	20	@	25

SUNDRIES.

Retail Prices in New-York.

Coal, ₰ ton of 2,000 lbs.	$5 75	@	7 00
Coffee, Green, ₰ lb.	30	@	45
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ₰ lb.	35	@	52
Coffee, Roast and Ground, ₰ lb.	35	@	52
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ₰ lb.	10	@	25
Flour, Extra Family ₰ bbl.	14 00	@	19 00
Flour, Family, ₰ 25 lb. bags	2 37	@	3 00
Meal, Corn, ₰ 7 lb. bags	30	@	35
Meal, Oat, ₰ lb.	6	@	8
Milk, ₰ quart	8	@	10
Molasses, ₰ gallon	70	@	1 25
Rice, ₰ lb.	10	@	13
Soap, by the box, ₰ lb.	8½	@	11¼
Sugar, Brown and light, ₰ lb.	12	@	14½
Sugar, refined, ₰ lb.	14½	@	18
Sugar, Maple, ₰ lb.	20	@	30
Syrup, ₰ gallon	1 00	@	1 75
Teas, English Breakfast, ₰ lb.	75	@	1 25
Teas, Green, ₰ lb.	90	@	2 00
Teas, Mixed, ₰ lb.	65	@	1 10

DRY GOODS.

SCARFS, TIES
AND
CRAVATS,
IN NEW AND
FASHIONABLE FABRIC
FROM THE LEADING
MAGAZINS DU MODE
OF
LONDON AND PARIS.
The largest and most elegant assortm.
ever offered in the
UNITED STATES,
AT
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 BROADWAY.

UNDERWEAR
AND
HOSIERY,
LIGHT AND LUXURIOUS,
in
REAL BALBRIGGAN
and
LISLE THREAD.
In tasteful patterns, particularly suited to the
FASHIONABLE
and
FASTIDIOUS,
At
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

BATHING, BOATING
AND
BASE BALL SUITS
OF NEW AND UNIQUE DESIGNS
on hand and made to order from patterns imported especially for this purpose
AT
UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 Broadway.

GREAT EXHIBITION, 1867.
PARIS.
LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,
37, BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES. 37,
OPPOSITE THE GRAND HOTEL.
SILK STUFFS,
MANTLES, VISITES, CLOAKS, &c.
PRINTED MUSLINS.
LACE.
INDIA AND FRENCH CACHEMIRES.
FANCY TISSUES.
WEDDING OUTFITS.

The COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has the honor to inform American ladies that they will find at their establishment warerooms for the immediate Cutting-out and Making-up Dresses in the first style of fashion and most elegant patterns.

DRESSES,
READY-MADE AND TO MEASURE.

Since its foundation the COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has not ceased to occupy itself particularly in the selection of articles of taste and of superior quality, consequently this Company is unrivaled in Paris, and enjoys a universal reputation.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
NOW OFFER THE
BON-TON
HOOP SKIRT,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
PREPARATORY TO TAKING
THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY.

MACKENZIE'S ELEGANT
SILK SACKS.
THE "QUEEN," at $20.
THE "ISABELLA CATOLICA," at $25.
THE "MARIA OF RUSSIA," at $30.
LLAMA LACE POINTS, from $25 to $100.
No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE,
8th-st., one door from Broadway.

FANS! FANS! FANS!
A fine assortment of French linen and silk. Also traveling cases and fancy goods. Kid, silk, thread, buckskin gloves, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 850 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

700 DOZEN SPANISH LINEN SHIRTS, $2. Excellent White Shirts, $2. English Gauze Undershirts, $1. An extensive first-class stock of Men's Furnishings, 25 per cent. lower than any other house, at P. F. SMITH & FOWLER'S Retail Department, Park-row and Ann-st.

DUKE & LOCKWOOD—NEW LINEN STORE, No. 1,189 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. Manufacturers and retailers of linen goods exclusively.

CARPETS.

CARPETS
AND
OIL-CLOTHS.
NEW GOODS.
SPRING SALES, 1867.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 BROADWAY,
Near Grand-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE,
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND DINING-ROOM
FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

SALOON TABLES.
IRON-FRAME MARBLE-TOP SALOON TABLES on hand and made to order, together with all kinds of
IRON FURNITURE.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—STOCK AND fixtures of a gentlemen's furnishing and hosiery store established over 21 years; best stand in the City, the present proprietor wishing to retire. A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 36 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

KEEP COOL.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR REFRIGERATOR, wholesale and retail, by G. F. MERKLEE, sole Manufacturer, No. 77 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Refrigerators repaired.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR (Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Mr. LEE preaches SUNDAY, June 23, at 10½ A. M. EVENING at 8, the Pastor, Rev. E. G. BROOKS, preaches before the Liberal Christian Union on *Cause and Cure of our Social Evils.* Strawberry and Floral Festival, with music and singing, at the Sunday-school room of this church next TUESDAY EVENING.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—A MEETING in behalf of the American Branch of the Evangelical Alliance will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner 5th-av. and 29th st., on SABBATH EVENING, 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Dr. HALL, of Dublin; Dr. DURYEA, Dr. SCHAFF, GEO. H. STUART, Esq., of Philadelphia, and others.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 23d inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., OF DUBLIN, one of the delegates from the Irish Presbyterian Church to the Churches in America, will preach on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at (Rev. Dr. ADAMS') Madison-square Presbyterian Church, and in the AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, at (Rev. Dr. RICE'S) Fifth-av. Presbyterian Church, corner 19th-st. All are invited.

LIBERAL CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE sixth and last of a series of discourses on the Social Evils of the City will be delivered before the Union, by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, in the 33d-st. Universalist Church, between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Cause and Cure.*

SPECIAL SABBATH-SCHOOL SERVICE will be held at Howard Mission, No. 40 New-Bowery, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, from 2 to 4. In order to accommodate the number of visitors and little wanderers, who crowd our rooms every Sunday, an extra meeting will be held in the yard, under the tent.

REV. DR. DOWLING WILL PREACH on SUNDAY EVENING, at his Church in Bedford-st., near Carmine, the last sermon of his course on the Ten Commandments—*Gather up the Fragments.* Answers to queries. Cases of conscience, &c. Dr. DOWLING will also preach in the FORENOON.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER Superintendent. The original permanent mission at the Points. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M.; short addresses by visitors; singing of select pieces by the children.

REV. J. G. COCHRANE, FOR TWENTY years a missionary in Persia, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D., in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, near Grand-st. The public are cordially invited to attend.

NO. 814 BROADWAY—AT 3 P. M. ON SUNDAY, a discussion. Subject—*Which has done most to Advance Civilization, Christianity or Skepticism?* At 8 P. M. a discussion. Subject—*Is the Bible alone a sufficient Rule of Faith for Mankind?* Mr. O'DONNEL will take the negative.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes, and Rev. S. H. HILLIARD at 7½ P. M. During the week, daily services at 8 A. M., and 4 P. M., except Wednesday, at 7½ P. M.

"LABOR AND CAPITAL—THEIR LEGITIMATE RELATIONS"—will be discussed in Dodworth Hall, on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 3 o'clock. At 7½ o'clock Prof. STUART will continue his able and exceedingly interesting elucidation of *Astronomical Religion.* The public respectfully invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Wonders of the Bible.* Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. All are invited.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PULPIT services by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Class meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited. S. S. excursion to Staten Island on FRIDAY morning next.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL,) West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Preaching on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sabbath-school in the Chapel at 2½ P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Divine permission, by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening subject, the last article of the Creed—*The Life Everlasting.*

REV. DR. HALL, OF DUBLIN, WILL preach in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. ADAMS') SABBATH MORNING, and in the Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner 19th-st., (late Dr. RICE'S, in the AFTERNOON, at the usual hours.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. JAMES W. HORNE at 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts.—Good preaching and singing every SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Sunday-school excursion to Crossett's Grove on FRIDAY, June 28.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. R. G. MELLIN will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 125th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock, Sunday-school at 9½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS UNION MEETING IN LEFFERTS' Park, Brooklyn.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. YOUNG, New-York; preaching at 3½ P. M. by Rev. J. E. SEARLES, pastor of the Centenary M. E. Church, Brooklyn. The public are cordially invited.

THE MORAVIAN PROTESTANT EPIScopal congregation, Rev. A. A. REINKE, Pastor, will hold Divine service at the Hall, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., at 10½ A. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching SUNDAY, 23d, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. MCALLISTER. Seats all free. Sunday-school at 9 and 2.

LEE-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, OF Brooklyn, E. D., (Fulton Ferry and Greenpoint cars to Taylor-st.)—Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Services every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

REV. DR. HALL, OF DUBLIN, WILL preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, June 23, in the Presbyterian Church, on 5th-av., corner 19th-st., services commencing at 4 o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Rev. Dr. SCHAFF, Corresponding Secretary of Sabbath Com., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. A. L. LONG, from Constantinople, at 8 P. M.

THE MESSENGER, S. S. SNOW, WILL preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Dogma of the Soul's Immortality a Delusive Fable.*

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF the 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General Prayer Meeting at 3½ P. M.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN—SUNDAY NIGHT MATTHEW HALE SMITH will speak on *George Muller*, the man of prayer, and his great work among destitute children in England.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Delancey and Rivington sts.—Preaching at 10½ and 7½ o'clock by Rev. W. C. STEELE, of Stamford, Conn. Services at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

WEST 23D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. W. H. GREEN, D. D., of Princeton, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and at 4 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—QUEENS COUNTY.—ELIZABETH FIRTH against SARAH EMILY FIRTH and others.—In pursuance of a judgment order of the above Court made in the above entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of January, 1867, and an order amending the same dated May 18, 1867, I, NICHOLAS VAN BRUNT, the referee named in said judgment order, will sell at public auction through Edward A. Lawrence, real estate auctioneer, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the land and premises described in said order, that is to say, all that certain farm or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the town of Newtown, Queens County, and State of New-York, bounded on the north by the main road from Brooklyn to Newtown aforesaid, on the west by the road to Juniper Swamp, on the south by Juniper Swamp, and on the east by land now or late of Thomas Day and others, containing eighty acres of land, be the same more or less, except the parcels heretofore sold.—Dated May 23, 1867.

NICHOLAS VAN BRUNT, Referee,
No. 19 William-st., New-York.
R. H. BOWNE, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney.
my25-law6wS*

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARIS EXHIBITION.
EUG. COURMEAUX, Rue de Rivoli, No. 240: furnished houses and apartments to let; lists gratis: French and foreign wines; cognacs; exchange office; house estate and commission agent. Sole agency for G. H. Mumm & Co.'s champagne.

NO MORE HAND GRAINING.—BUILDers, painters and house-owners are respectfully informed that we are now prepared to make contracts for graining with the Adams Air-Cylinder Machine. Superior work and moderate prices guaranteed. Sample shown. Applications may be made at the office, No. 28 Pearl-st., or the factory, No. 402 West 15th-st. Graining machines constantly on hand for sale. Young men desiring to learn the use of the machine will be taken under instruction. Apply to Mr. SMITH at the factory as above.
HEATH, SMITH & CO., No. 282 Pearl-st.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted. The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat. (See specimen on the sides of each block. Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d., 1s. Works No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 and friends that have not made returns of tickets or money for our excursion of June 5, 1867, please call at the office, No. 4 City Hall-place, one door from Chambers-st., as soon as possible, to enable the Committee to close the accounts previous to the 1st day of July, 1867. By so doing you will oblige all for the purpose the proceeds were intended.
Gen. H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
Col. ABRAHAM DALLY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE POWER OF ATTORNEY HERETOFORE given by me to John G. Rohr having been by me revoked and annulled, notice is hereby given that the said John G. Rohr is no longer authorized to act as my agent for any purpose whatever.
BALTIMORE, May 30, 1867. ANNA B. AERY.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale by the manufacturers, SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 4 John-st., New-York.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE BRUSH FACTORY, No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York, (Harper's Building.) All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPE

FILLEBROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

SEVERAL CYPRESS HILL CEMETERY lots for sale cheap, together or separately. D. TERRY, No. 79 Nassau-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, the BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL; A Tale of '98. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, HIDDEN HAND, IN AND OUT OF PLACE and NICK OF THE WOODS. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, supported by the company.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROMEO AND JULIET. Mr. W. F. Leggett as Romeo.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII. PANORAMA OF THE NILE. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 8 o'clock, PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI, HUSBAND FOR AN HOUR, and JENNY LIND.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE RIVAL'S RENDEZVOUS, SOMEBODY'S COAT, BALLADS, DANCES and INTERLUDES.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUE OF THE JAPS, NORMA, &c.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices from Rome, by Atlantic Telegraph, of a very startling nature. It is reported that a party of armed men, numbering about two hundred, had thrown themselves into that city, with the supposed intention of proclaiming a republic. The conspirators appear to have had no confederates in the city, as their attempt failed. Forty of their numbers were arrested and thrown into prison.

It is reported that the Sublime Porte refuses to suspend hostilities in Crete, and also declines the proposition of the Great Powers for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the grievances of the Christians of that island. The Turkish Government asserts that Omar Pasha is making headway against the insurgents and hopes to subdue them soon.

The Austrian Government has granted an amnesty to all political offenders, including Kossuth.

The Emperor of Russia has issued a decree suspending confiscation in Poland.

S. J. Meany, convicted at Dublin of high treason, was yesterday sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. He was offered pardon if he would turn State's evidence, but refused the overtures of the Government.

GENERAL.

In the Surratt case Judge Fisher yesterday decided that the witnesses Blaine, Hobart and Dye could not be recalled for cross-examination, and also that if the defence intended to show that Sergeant Dye was under bonds for passing counterfeit money they must produce the record. Brook Stabler testified regarding the horses which Surratt kept at his stable, and which Booth was allowed to use. James W. Pumphrey testified to letting Booth have horses to use on Surratt's recommendation. On the 14th of April Booth obtained a horse from him but did not return it. John Fletcher testified to letting a horse to Harold on the 14th of April, and saw Atzerodt at that time. John T. Toffey testified that on the night of the assassination he found a loose horse sweating profusely and very much excited running in the street. Miss Honora Fitzpatrick, who lived with Mrs. Surratt, testified to having met the prisoner, Booth, Payne and Atzerodt at her house. She saw Surratt there two weeks before the assassination. George F. Chapin, who was a detective in 1865, related how he came in possession of the handkerchief marked "J. H. Surratt," which was found by Mr. Blum, at Burlington. Benjamin W. Vanderpool, formerly a Lieutenant in the army, testified to having seen Booth on the 14th of April, 1865, in Washington. He and Surratt were in a concert saloon drinking when the witness saw them. The Court adjourned until this morning.

In the Constitutional Convention, yesterday, the Judiciary Committee was discharged from the consideration of the question as to whether jurors may not render a verdict without an agreement of the whole number. The proposition to exchange debates and documents with the Constitutional Conventions of Michigan and Maryland was agreed to. The Committee on Suffrage was instructed to inquire whether persons addicted to habitual drunkenness should not be prohibited from voting; also, whether persons in cities, frequently convicted of offences below the grade of infamous crimes, should not be denied the right of suffrage. A resolution to amend the preamble and Bill of Rights to prohibit capital punishment, and to allow witnesses to give bail, was referred. Mr. Greeley called up the communication from the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and moved that it be returned. He pronounced the communication very unsatisfactory, and proceeded to review the business of the canals for the past few years. The further consideration of the subject was postponed until Tuesday next. Resolutions regarding female suffrage, manhood suffrage and Indian suffrage were referred to the Committee on the Right of Suffrage. The Convention adjourned to Monday evening.

Dispatches from the Plains represent that in response to the call of Gov. Hunt, of Colorado, several hundred volunteers have enlisted for a campaign against the Indians. Great difficulty is experienced in securing horses, and a few independent scouts only are mounted. The citizens of Central City have raised $5,000 to pay for Indian scalps, and offer $25 each for "scalps with the ears on." Gov. Hunt has promised the volunteers that they may hunt Indians in their own way, and retain any plunder they may secure. The prospect of booty brings out more men than can be equipped. On the 12th a party of sixty whites were attacked at O'Fallon Station by Indians, and during the fight nine Indians were killed. At Fort Sedgwick Col. Dodge had tied up a citizen and administered to him 150 lashes because he sold whisky to soldiers.

The California Democratic State Convention yesterday nominated H. H. Haight for Governor, William Holden for Lieutenant-Governor, Henry L. Nicholson for Secretary of State, Robert L. Watson for Comptroller, Antonio F. Coronell for Treasurer, and John W. Dort for Surveyor-General. Resolutions were adopted condemning the reconstruction policy of Congress, opposing impartial suffrage, and in favor of the eight-hour system.

In the case of young Roe, who was killed on Wednesday in a duel fought at Charleston, S. C., the Coroner's Jury yesterday returned a verdict of felonious homicide against his antagonist and all the seconds concerned in the affair.

The total number of voters registered in Louisiana to the 16th inst. was 69,111, of which 24,525 were whites and 44,779 negroes. This number is largely in excess of the Presidential vote polled in 1860.

It is understood that our Russian-American Territory is to be added to the Military District which embraces Oregon and Washington, and to the command of which Gen. Rousseau has been assigned.

LOCAL.

Yesterday the great match for $2,000 between *Dexter*, in harness, and *Ethan Allen*, with a running mate, mile heats, three in five, came off on the Fashion Course, L. I. Upward of 20,000 persons were present, and notwithstanding the absence of the customary police force, the greatest order prevailed. *Dexter* was the favorite at 100 to 60. In consequence of *Ethan Allen's* running mate, *Charlotte F.*, having gone lame, all bets on the match were declared off, as the substitution of another running mate made the original match off. *Ethan Allen* won in three straight heats, in 2:15, 2:16, 2:19, this being the fastest time on record. *Dexter's* time in the second heat, as timed by the judges, was 2:16¼.

In the case of Mary Ann Brooks vs. Adolphus Schwerin, reported in the Times of the 21st inst. as having been tried in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II., before Judge Miller, the jury came into court yesterday morning with a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,000. The action was brought to recover damages for personal injuries received by reason of having been knocked down and run over by the defendant's horse and carriage, at about dusk on the evening of April 13, 1865, corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street. The plaintiff is about 45 years of age, and in straightened circumstances.

The argument in the case of the Church-street extension from Fulton to Morris streets, was proceeded with yesterday in the Supreme Court, General Term. We have already reported the particulars in our columns. Judge Ingraham, at Special Term, has ordered a retaxation of costs in this case. The decision of the General Term may be looked for on the 18th day of July next.

The action for libel taken by Mrs. Catharine Louisa Adelaide Stuyvesant against the New-York News Company came up for hearing yesterday before Justice Hogan at the Tombs. Mr. James, counsel for Mrs. Stuyvesant, having explained to the Justice his difficulty in obtaining the necessary witnesses, withdrew the criminal suit, stating it to be his purpose to institute a civil suit for damages.

The dead body of Catharine Cobey, aged 64 years, was found in her room at No. 137 Mott-street, yesterday, with an incised wound in the neck. Her room-mate, Alice McMahon, has been arrested on suspicion. Coroner Schirmer has commenced an inquest, though nothing definite has been determined as yet.

The President, accompanied by Secretary Seward and others, left Washington at 7:45 A. M. yesterday, on his way to Boston. He reached this City at 5 P. M., and was escorted by a procession of Knights Templar and the Light Guard to the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Yesterday, Admiral Farragut gave an elegant reception to his friends on board his flagship, the U. S. frigate *Franklin*. About 400 guests were present, and unbounded delight was expressed at the complete and successful manner in which the affair was conducted.

A fire occurred at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the distillery of Hoffman & Curtis, Nos. 360 and 362 Greenwich-street, resulting in its complete destruction. Loss on stock and building, $90,000; nearly all covered by insurance.

The closing scenes of the tenth annual Schützenfest were enacted at Jones' Wood yesterday. The coronation of the king of the *fest*, the award of prizes and a Summer night's reunion brought the celebration to an end.

The champagne case was continued in the United States District Court yesterday, and the testimony for the defence closed. The Court adjourned to Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Court of General Sessions met yesterday, but no business was transacted. Recorder Hackett ordered an adjournment until Tuesday next.

The steamship *Catherine Whiting* sailed from New-Orleans yesterday with 250 emigrants for Brazil.

An improved demand prevailed for the principal kinds of Produce and Merchandise yesterday. Fresh-ground Flour, Spring Wheat, Corn, Oats and Pork were firmer. The principal freight engagements were of grain for Liverpool.

Executive Authority—The President and His Cabinet.

The record of proceedings in Cabinet council, published yesterday at the instance of official authority, must have surprised the reader by its novelty, if not by its suggestiveness. Reports of results arrived at in council, of incidents connected with them, and the respective relations of the Secretaries toward them, are common items of newspaper intelligence. But the public are wholly unaccustomed to the publication of detailed statements of opinions expressed, and votes given, in circumstances which have uniformly been considered confidential.

Probably the first impression produced by the statement concerning the votes of the Cabinet officers on the Attorney-General's opinion is, that it originated in a desire on the part of the President to divide the responsibility of his action. By showing that his conclusions are in some instances identical with those of a majority of his Cabinet, and in others with their unanimous opinion, he may seem to fortify his position, and to divert some of the attacks which would otherwise be directed altogether against himself. This is the most ready, if not the most generous, explanation of a very singular proceeding.

Thus considered, neither its propriety nor its expediency is likely to be conceded without more careful thought than the columns of a newspaper usually receive. Of course, as a matter of news, nothing could be more interesting to those who watch the ever-changing hues of political discussion. A minute report of all sayings and doings in Cabinet would be always attractive, and might occasionally serve to prevent misapprehensions as to the course of the President and the views of his Secretaries. But would not the practice necessitate a radical change in the American mind concerning the functions of members of the Cabinent, and the duties and responsibilities of heads of the Departments? Would it not be an innovation upon the usages and the constitutional limitations which have hitherto governed the proceedings of the President and defined the position of the officers who have come to be regarded as his advisers?

The popular idea centres all Executive responsibility in the President. He alone is held to determine his course and be accountable for the policy he pursues. The Secretaries who conduct the affairs of the Departments are understood to act as his advisers, but in that capacity they have no recognized accountability. They are the assistants of the constitutional Executive, whose opinions impose no obligation upon him, and whose Cabinet relations are in a certain sense extra-official and irresponsible, except as between themselves and the President. Mr. Johnson, if we mistake not, has maintained this view. He has affirmed his undivided responsibility as the head of the Administration. And the Senate has treated his nominations for Cabinet officers as matters which, on the ground of courtesy, should be left to his free choice.

On this hypothesis, however, what object is to be attained by the promulgation of minutes of divisions in Cabinet and conclusions therein arrived at? How one Secretary or another votes on points arising out of the Attorney-General's opinion is to the public of no moment whatever. What the President does upon the subject is the essential matter of concern, and he alone will be held responsible. He can neither diminish responsibility nor inspire confidence nor win approval by showing that his conclusions harmonize with those to whom the American system assigns no responsibility outside of their Departments.

Unless the system is to be changed, and new forms of responsibility are to be introduced, it appears undesirable to familiarize the country with the talk of the Council table or the steps which precede the President's final action. The British doctrine of ministerial responsibility cannot be engrafted upon a system which rests in many respects upon totally different principles. Just now, we have problems enough to solve without entering upon Executive experiments.

The Special Session—Responsibility of the Republican Party.

The Providence *Journal*, which happily blends constancy to principle with moderation of tone and temper, doubts the expediency of the expected session of Congress in July. It "will risk much for the Republican Party," the *Journal* thinks; the opinion resting on the belief that the session will be used by the extremists to further their confiscation and impeachment projects:

> "The opinion of the Attorney-General, upon the Reconstruction Act, affords an additional although by no means the main inducement to those who, even without it, would still have urged the special session. It is not merely for the enactment of further legislation for reconstruction, it is for impeachment, for confiscation, for defining the suffrage, not only the suffrage in the rebel States, where Congress has the undoubted right to decide upon it, in the first instance, as the evidence of the authenticity of the Constitutions that may be submitted, but for the suffrage in the loyal States. These measures are deemed by Mr. Stevens and others as essential to the proper closing of the rebellion, and to the proper reconstruction of the Government. These views were pressed upon Congress with great power, and with an earnestness that left no doubt of the entire sincerity of those who entertained them. Congress did not accept them, but held it best, having passed the requisite acts of reconstruction, to await their fair trial, and to test the temper of the Southern people. The resolution for a special session, contingent upon the judgment of individual Senators and Representatives, was adopted, out of deference to the judgment and wishes of the minority, and with no intent, on the part of the majority, to return to Washington on the first Wednesday of July, and with little hope, although with undiminished desire, on the part of the minority, that the intermediate session should be held."

It is undeniable that the demand for a special session, and the wire-pulling to promote it, originated with the extreme Radicals; and their object has from the first been obvious. Their efforts would probably have failed, however, but for the construction put upon the military government acts by the Attorney-General, and the ill-advised adoption of that officer's conclusions by the President. The Judiciary Committee pricked the impeachment bubble, and the confiscation doctrine never had the ghost of a chance. But the attempt of the Attorney-General, by the application of strictly technical rules of interpretation, to defeat the intent of the authors of the law, has furnished the opportunity which otherwise could not have existed.

The necessity is still not absolute. Matters might be allowed to go on under instructions from the Executive until December, when Congress would be able to carry out its will. If the result of Executive interference at the South realized the unfortunate anticipations that have been expressed, and the work of reconstruction proved to be at variance with the design of the law, no danger would ensue. Congress, being master of the situation, could not be deprived of the power to finish its work in its own way. For the sake of the South, however, this postponement of the question is undesirable. There will really be no cruelty, no harshness, to the South in a July meeting of Congress; on the contrary, there will be a positive benefit, since the mistakes which might follow the President's interference will be prevented seasonably and effectually. Prompt action on the part of Congress now may prevent future delay in perfecting reconstruction.

The risk which the *Journal* fears is one over which the Republican Senators and Representatives have complete control. The party can be injured only by their negligence, their errors of judgment, or their surrender to the extremist faction. The moderate element is in the ascendant. It passed the present reconstruction acts despite the discontent of Mr. Stevens. It restrained the inflationists and held in check the combinations for a prohibitory tariff. It sent the impeachment question to the Judiciary Committee, much to the chagrin of Messrs. Ashley and Butler. It gave no heed to the confiscation cry. It extended no help to plans proposed for forcing negro suffrage upon all the States. Its ability to regulate the policy of Congress is therefore indisputable, and its desire to keep the reconstruction question free from the vagaries and malignancy of the ultra Radicals has been made equally evident.

No harm can come from a special session, then, if the Republican Party does its duty. On its shoulders rests the responsibility of frustrating the schemes and combinations that will doubtless be formed to force upon Congress the exciting topics which alone can render the session perilous. In pursuance of its duty, it is incumbent on the party to limit the proceedings to the single object of amending the reconstruction law. And it is bound to frame the amendments with exclusive reference to the technical objections mooted by the Attorney-General, and adopted by the Executive, without in any degree adding to the difficulties or disabilities of the Southern people. If this course be pursued steadfastly and judiciously, the misgivings expressed at the South in regard to the good faith of Congress may be removed, and in that case the Republican Party will be strengthened, not injured, by the session.

Wholesale and Retail Prices.

The fears awakened by the late Spring, the deluge of rain in May, and the gloomy reports circulated by the grain speculators have not, all combined, been sufficient to prevent the tumble in prices.

We may have had, for certain low-lying and level lands, an excess of rain even within the past week; but for rolling fields and soils composed of a sandy loam, the rain and the warmth of the past eight days have together done wonders. Whatever danger the standing wheat encounters hereafter is likely to present itself only in the shape of rust. Two weeks of settled weather, such as we have had for the last sixty hours, will cause that danger likewise to disappear. Dealers begin to see these things at last. Yesterday the commoner kinds of flour were quoted (wholesale) at from $6 80 to $8 15 a barrel. Higher grades at from $8 50 to $9 30.

How was it a month ago? For the lower grades the wholesale price was from $10 65 to $11 85; for the next higher grade, $12 to $13 15. On these kinds of flour alone, then, the average decline, in thirty days, has been $3 75 on every barrel, or fully thirty-three per cent. We are still twenty-five per cent. above the average price, at this season, during the first three years of the war. But we are improving; and every day's sunshine now for the next ten days is so many per cent. additional in favor of the consumer. More properly, we should say, it *ought to be* in favor of the consumer. But housekeepers who have not the skill or the convenience to do their own bread-baking are so imposed upon by the ordinary run of public bakers, and by their agents, the corner grocers, that the fall in flour at wholesale becomes a matter of comparatively little account in the weekly marketing bill. The ten-cent loaf, if the housekeeper had fair play, ought to be one-third heavier than it was on the 21st of May. We venture to say, it is not the tenth part of an ounce heavier.

For this all-prevalent practice of extortion there are two remedies. We have alluded to one of them. Where the housekeeper is in a position to buy flour at wholesale, and where the baking can be done at home, that is a saving of nearly fifty per cent., provided anything like good economy is practiced. But the difficulty is, that there are so many thousands of families where the conveniences, the labor, and the means available to them, do not permit of this, that a remedy of more general applicability has to be sought for. And *that*, as we gather from an interesting article in the London *Spectator*, is being sought and found not alone by the poor and hard-working classes, but by thousands of well-to-do people in the English capital, who have determined to rid themselves of the extortions of petty tradesmen.

In London, coöperative trading associations, founded on the principle of those of Rochdale and other towns in the north of England, are springing up on all sides. The simple principle is that of bringing the producer and the consumer together, and saving at least some portion of the enormous drafts upon the housekeeper made by the middlemen. The movement as organized in London by the classes that have fair living incomes is yet in its infancy. But the *Spectator* makes note of the fact that it has already so alarmed the retail grocers and provision dealers, that they have begun to fill their *Trade Circular* with advertisements intended to dissuade or to frighten wholesale houses from supplying Coöperative Societies. This is a healthy sign. The resort to intimidation is a proof that the trading associations are making themselves felt. Even if they do not grow beyond a certain limit, they will constitute a check upon fraud and extortion. And their introduction is far more needed here than in London.

The British American Union—The Colonial Connection.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your excellent journal on the 13th instant, in speaking of the British American Union, you appear inclined to favor the probability of an early severance of the new Dominion from the mother country. Now although your articles on matters relating to the British Provinces are almost invariably correct, and the only reliable ones emanating from the New-York Press, I must demur to your interpretation of the subject immediately under consideration. That "with the Union fairly established, the colonial condition of the Provinces must naturally terminate," I do not for one moment pretend to deny; but I do contend that instead of such termination of the colonial capacity tending toward a dissolution of the British connection, that it will have the effect of drawing the Confederation still closer to the British Crown, and while relieving the Colonists of their hitherto subordinate position, will place them on a more equal footing—as part and parcel of the British Empire. That such is not only the wish, but the opinion of a very large majority of the Canadian people, I have not the slightest doubt.

Nothing has transpired to show that they wish an independent Government; in fact, they have, by doing away with the elective system in their Upper House, and vesting power in the Sovereign to appoint their Senators for life, given evidence of a desire for a more practical union; while that fact, taken in connection with the elevation of the franchise standard, gives most unquestionable proof that as a people, instead of having a tendency toward republican ideas, as many would have us believe, their desire is rather to avoid all features in their Government that might be in any way incompatible with that of the mother country.

Nothing has had such an effect to alienate the Canadian people from republicanism and bind them to the British connection, as the ill-advised annexation bombast so recklessly indulged in by the American Press. The abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, instead of coercing them, has had quite the contrary effect; and instead of showing them their insignificance, has given them a more exalted opinion of their own importance.

The Canadians are not an impulsive people—their aspirations are moderate, and generally governed by what cool consideration suggests as best calculated to further their own interests. Aside from all feelings of sentiment, (and I feel warranted in asserting that nowhere has Her Majesty more loyal subjects than in Canada,) it is clearly to the interest of the new Dominion to maintain as close relations as possible with Great Britain, inasmuch as by her new *status*, she has all the advantages of an independent Power, with all the economy and protecting care of a colonial dependency.

A CANADIAN.

Before the more advanced section of Canadian reformers took up arms, and made the ill-advised attempt at rebellion in 1837, a deputation of their sympathizers waited upon Sir Francis Bond Head with a memorial, praying that, as the only means of redressing their grievances they should have a charter conferred upon them which should be a perfect "transcript of the British Constitution." The sour-tempered Governor, who held reform and rebellion to be exchangeable terms, asked them if they wanted a House of Lords with an hereditary peerage, or a Bench of Bishops, and an endowed Rectory in every parish. The memorialists had not looked at the matter in that light.

Has our correspondent taken any trouble to weigh the meaning of his aspiration to get nearer the sacred precincts of Royalty, which he says so many of his countrymen cherish in common with himself? When he admits that "with the Union fairly established, the colonial condition of the Provinces must naturally terminate"—while the confederated Colonies are at the same time drawn "closer to the British Crown"—he must contemplate representation in the Imperial Parliament. *That* used to be a Provincial party cry. It is now the remedy for colonial disability asked for by the opponents of confederation in the maritime Provinces. Mr. Joseph Howe was an advocate of the principle long before he became an opponent of the Union. The Confederate leaders take altogether different ground. They are wise enough to see that when representation in the British Parliament is accorded to them, they will have to bear their full share of the public burdens. Taxation and representation (if such a visionary scheme of consolidation were ever attempted) would assuredly go together. At present the British American people of the Atlantic Provinces are not only *not* burdened with any share of the eight hundred millions sterling of public debt that bears with such crushing weight upon the taxpayer of the Parent State; but the Provinces receive on an average not less than two and a half millions sterling a year out of the moneys wrung from their brethren on the other side of the water in the shape of excise, income, customs and other duties. Even that large sum, we venture to think, has barely been sufficient of late years to cover the appropriations for the military and naval defences of British America. It is money chiefly spent in the Provinces, and has always been among the resources which they have calculated on. We do not mention the fact with the view of casting any reflection on the British-American people. They are right to take all they can get, as long as the Parent Government deems the existing relationship advantageous at the price. What we say is, that while the majority of the thinking people in the Provinces may not be in any hurry to withdraw their allegiance from Great Britain, they are not so near-sighted as to seek a "closer" connection which could only be purchased by their placing themselves under the burdens of Imperial taxation.

When our correspondent speaks of the Provinces having given up the elective principle as applied to their second legislative Chamber, and "vested power in the Sovereign to appoint Senators for life," he is probably not aware that the creation of Senators by the Sovereign is a political *fiction*. The Senators are made by the Provincial Ministers, who are themselves the creatures of the elective branch of the Legislature. The batch of Senators just announced for a Confederate beginning, was made up in Ottawa and Frederickton and Halifax in three separate parcels. The names were telegraphed to London to be gazetted, and that was the intimacy of the colonial connection in that case. No one knows better than the Confederate leaders that they have been encouraged by English statesmen to form their present Union mainly on the ground that it is a stepping-stone to independence. Their powers of self-government are practically unlimited now. They hold the right of making commercial treaties with foreign States. And all this has been conceded to them because it is deemed advisable that they should cease to be a burden to the parent State; that they should set up for themselves; and that while providing in a reasonable way for their own defence, they should cultivate a friendship and alliance with independent Powers that do not envy their material prosperity, their intelligence, their culture, nor anything else in the world they possess. They do a sensible thing in uniting for common purposes of legislation and government. They will do something yet more sensible when they have let the colonial connection slide in form as well as in fact. *That* would be the cheapest and most effectual means of defence they could devise.

MINOR TOPICS.

Chief-Justice Chase, in the United States Circuit Court in North Carolina, recently delivered an opinion on the general law of treason, embracing a good many points of general interest. The point in question was whether Southern debtors were released from their debts by the acts of the Southern Confederacy compelling them to pay over whatever they owed to Northern men to the Confederate Government. The Chief-Justice decides that they are not. He discusses the general law of treason applicable to the recent war between the Government and the seceding States, and decides that while the Southern States changed their practical relations to the Union by secession, they did not in the least affect the obligations of the Constitution and laws of the United States. The opinion (which will be found in another column) contains many points of general interest.

We were not mistaken in thinking that the Southern Press and Southern men, really desirous of effecting the restoration of the Southern States to the Union, would be the most decided in opposing Presidential interference of any kind with the actual progress of events under the law of Congress. The Charleston *News* of the 18th, in a long and able article on the opinion of the Attorney-General, gives some very cogent reasons for hoping that the President will not act upon the views which that opinion embodies. While it concedes the best intentions to those Southern papers which, ostensibly in the interest of the South, oppose the law of Congress, it says that considerate Southern men recognize that as the only practicable method of restoration, and all they ask is that they may be allowed to act under the law, according to its clear and evident intent. The *News* says that the South have learned how unfortunate for them it was that "the advice given by the Times of New-York and by Senator Sherman, of Ohio, that they should accept the Constitutional Amendment, fell unheeded," and it hopes they will not again be led into a similar error. In the appeals for interference made first to the Supreme Court, and now to the President, it sees only prolonged controversy and certain injury to the Southern States.

A resolution has been passed by both Boards of the Common Council giving permission to the Hudson River Railroad Company to run steam cars on Eleventh-avenue to Thirtieth-street, and dummy engines between any of their depots. This privilege has been granted in the face of the fact that the Committee of the Board of Councilmen, to whom the subject was referred, held several meetings a few weeks since, and elicited abundant evidence to show that the residents of Eleventh-avenue are much opposed to the steam cars, and desire their withdrawal; also proving that numerous accidents had been consequent upon the use of steam on the thoroughfare in question, and that real estate all along this route was depreciating in value. The Committee made a report adverse to the railroad, and directed the Corporation Counsel to enforce the ordinances, which the railroad company had defied, prohibiting the use of steam below Fifty-third-street. This report was signed by all the members of the Committee. The singular feature of the matter to which we would invite attention is, the sudden change of opinion on the part of three of these Committeemen, who yesterday "faced about" and voted for a resolution empowering the railroad company to continue running their cars on the avenue. No explanation was offered by the three members of the City Council for the radical change in their views. The public, however, are likely to place their own construction upon the matter.

For some years past the Legislature may be said to have been in the habit of enacting conflicting laws, especially in relation to this City. It seems hardly possible, indeed, that any law passed at Albany in these days will not become a matter for litigation. The very last illustration of this is found in the conflict just inaugurated between the Excise Board and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The County Tax Levy, which was passed in the closing days of the session of the last Legislature, contained a clause directing the Excise Commissioners to pay over to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund all funds which they might receive for licenses and fines. A demand was formally made for these moneys, to which the Excise Board declined compliance, except under an order of the Court, there being some doubt as to the validity of the law. Proceedings will be at once begun by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the recovery of the money. The amount which the City has been compelled to spend during the past ten years in resisting and enforcing the State laws must amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The Constitutional Convention has been in session not quite a month. It has already secured the appointment of its Committees and has decided to pay for publishing a report of its proceedings. It will probably now proceed to business, in order to be able to publish something.

The Newspapers announced that "Columbus, Ohio, is to pave her streets with the Nicholson pavement." Every city or town of the West and interior, that has occasion to repave its streets, is availing itself of some of the improved styles of pavement which have been brought into use within the last ten years. New-York alone clings to the old, obsolete, absurd style of rough, hard, noisy stone pavement. What is the reason of this? Whose interest is it that thus overrides the convenience and comfort of the public? Can the Street Commissioner give us any information? He ought to be able to explain such outrages upon common sense—such instances of trifling with the public welfare, as this. All at once the whole City is to be repaved with Belgian pavement. Nearly a million of dollars is to be expended upon this specific kind of pavement—the worst, perhaps, now in use. Fifth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and other streets, which were paved with it only three or four years ago, are now full of holes and in great need of thorough repair. Will the Street Commissioner tell us what "Ring" controls this particular department?

Racing seems to be gradually becoming a sort of mania with a very considerable portion of our people. The running witnessed at Jerome Park has not yet excited anything like the enthusiasm which a genuine trot awakens on the Long Island Course,—partly because trotting is more peculiarly an American sport than running, and partly for other reasons connected with the management of the respective races, of which we will enter upon no discussion now. Yesterday ten or fifteen thousand people attended the trotting at the Fashion Course, and were gratified by witnessing the fastest trotting ever known,—*Ethan Allen* making a mile in the unprecedented time of *two minutes and fifteen seconds*,—2:18 being the fastest ever made before. The crowd was large, enthusiastic, and far less disorderly than might have been anticipated from the peremptory refusal of Superintendent Kennedy to send any police force whatever upon the ground. We were informed that the reason assigned for this refusal was that the proprietors of the course had opposed its being included within the Metropolitan Police District,—but this we are not prepared to credit, as we do not see what possible concern the Superintendent has with their wishes or preferences on this subject. Probably a good many districts in New-York would vote to have them excluded from the jurisdiction of the Police, but that would scarcely justify its withdrawal. Probably Mr. Kennedy knew the Police would not be needed. To-day is the closing day of the Summer meeting at Jerome Park. The attendance thus far has been unaccountably thin; we trust it may be better to-day. The programme offered is highly attractive.

Three milkmen were fined $20 apiece, day before yesterday, in the Court of Special Sessions for mixing water with their milk, prior to serving their customers. This grave punishment will interfere somewhat with the profits of these honest tradesmen. They, however, have the consolation of knowing that by adding a few more drops of water than usual to each can of milk—conducting their operations more privately than they did on this occasion—they will speedily be able to make good their loss. By continued frugality in this direction they and their fellows may acquire a sufficient fund to secure some legislation next Winter that will relieve them from the tyranny of existing laws. It would not be a difficult thing, we are sure, to get through a milk-and-water bill at Albany. If our Legislatures are noted for any one kind of enactment more than another it is for such as tend to make things mixed. As for the respectable class whose rights have been thus trampled on, do they not deserve public sympathy? As well take their lives as that by which they live.

While the public and the Press have rejoiced together at the rapid progress made by the enterprising pushers of the Pacific Railroad at this end, it will be well for the companies themselves, who are receiving such liberal Government bounty during their easy work, to husband well their resources for the heavier labors to come. All that needs peculiar care, now that they are laying rails along the level prairie is to look out for the drains, culverts, viaducts and such protections against Spring rains and accumulations of water in local depressions—a caution not perfectly provided for even in this first season, as is reported. But when the plains are crossed and the Rocky Mountains rear themselves athwart the way, care, science, money and labor will have to be much more liberally expended. There can be no cause of complaint for faint praise and discouragement, as these new pets of the people have been lauded to the skies; but the companies themselves, their bondholders and the Government ought to keep a watchful eye on the real as well as the apparent progress of this great national work.

Frank Leslie seems inclined to attribute Senator Chandler's demand that we should seize Canada as an offset to the *Alabama* claims, to excitement or forgetfulness. Nothing of the sort. The Senator never does anything from such motives. Whenever he expresses an opinion on questions of public policy or international law, we may rest assured that it is the result of the most profound reflection. He always brings all that he knows of international law to bear upon every question which he discuses—whether it be great or small. Nor is it any more correct to attribute it to "after-dinner conviviality." The Senator would scorn to avail himself of any such excuse: he is never more convivial" after dinner than before.

Whether mankind expect to reach eternity the sooner by their impatient attempts to annihilate time or whether they take pleasure in the mere conquering of obstacles, the truth is that more and more study is given to the science of going through things rather than around them. In accordance with this spirit, we see the railroads everywhere pushing through the mountains; the Massachusetts men undismayed by years of inefficient expense, vote new appropriations to the everlasting Hoosic Tunnel; the Californians climb the steep slopes of the Snowy Range until, impatient of delay, they strike through the mountains to reach the plains; the tunnels on English railways are models of engineering beauty; notwithstanding the uselessness of the Thames Tunnel the proposition now is to underrun the Straits of Dover, and the greatest tunnel feat of the world is now near its accomplishment in the road that pierces the barrier of Mont Cenis. These are but index points of the universal disposition of late years among railroad builders, and the natural result is seen in the department of Rock Tunneling Machines at the Paris Exposition, which is reported to be one of the most interesting and ingenious exhibitions in all the mechanical divisions. All the machines necessarily involve the single principle of perforating by boring, but the differences consist in the kind of hole made and the use to which it is put, of separating, cleaving, blasting, &c. There is much room for improvement in the speed of rock-boring operations and as they grow in importance they will be perfected.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 21.

STRIKE OF LABORERS.

The strike of the laborers on the Treasury extension, which has occasioned much comment recently, had its rise in a demand made by a few bricklayers for permission to "knock off" on Saturday afternoons at 4 o'clock. It seems that the demand was made in accordance with the rules of an association to which they belong, which govern that class of laborers in the district, and which have been complied with by almost all the employers here except the Government, which has sternly refused, and in order to break down the strike imported laborers from Virginia and Maryland who were bought up by the association and refused to go to work. A compromise was then attempted by the Government, offering to pay extra for the last two hours work on Saturday, which was declined, and now a new gang of workmen have been sent for. The labor on the building has been seriously retarded by these occurrences.

ORDER BY GEN. MOWER.

The authorities here have received from Gen. Mower, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana, a copy of an important order issued by him, which is as follows:

> "The civil authorities having in many instances failed to arrest parties who have committed outrages upon the persons of freedmen, all Sub-Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners of this Bureau, in this District, are hereby ordered to arrest all such offenders in all cases where the civil authorities have neglected to perform their duty, and will call upon the nearest military commander for troops to enforce the prompt execution of this order. In cases of murder, the names of murderers and names and affidavits of witnesses will be immediately forwarded to these headquarters."

REGISTRATION IN LOUISIANA.

The total number of voters registered in Louisiana up to the 16th inst., the latest date received here, is 69,111, of which 44,779 are colored, and 24,525 are white. This number largely exceeds the vote polled in that State at the Presidential election in 1860.

BOUNTY CLAIMS.

The number of additional bounty claims under the act of July 28, 1866, thus far received by the Paymaster-General, is 470,000, of which number 145,000 have been forwarded to the Second Auditor for settlement. Of these 72,000 have been made up and paid, leaving 73,000 in process of settlement. The division having charge of this work is largely behind in its labor. It is estimated that it will take eighteen months to finish up what is now on hand.

THE MINISTER TO MEXICO.

Marcus Otterbourg, who has been appointed Minister to Mexico, was formerly a resident of Milwaukee, Wis., where he edited a German Republican paper and practiced law in 1860. He was, in 1861, appointed Consul to the City of Mexico by President Lincoln, and has remained at his post ever since, with but one or two brief absences. He is quite a young man, has made a good Consul, and the fact that he was already in Mexico, and likely to stay there, has doubtless been one of the controlling reasons for his appointment.

FUNERAL OF HON. ISAAC NEWTON.

The funeral of Isaac Newton, Esq., late Commissioner of Agriculture, took place this afternoon, and was largely attended by the personal friends of the deceased as well as many prominant Government officers. The remains were taken to Philadelphia by the 4:30 P. M. train, under an escort of twenty clerks from the Department of which he was the head.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 21.

THE JULY SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The following circular letter has been issued by Hon. Robert C. Schenck, Chairman of the Union Republican Executive Congressional Committee:—

ROOMS OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE
CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE,
WASHINGTON, Friday, June 21, 1867.

Hon. ——

Dear Sir:—In view of the recent decision of the Attorney-General of the United States, and the action of the Administration, I am requested by many Republican Senators and Representatives to remind you of the very great importance of your being punctually present in your place here, to answer to your name when the two Houses shall assemble at 12 o'clock on the 3d of July next. It is thought essential to secure quorums if it should only be to remain in session long enough to pass some declaratory act on the subject of reconstruction.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
ROBERT C. SCHENCK,
Chairmain of the Union Republican Executive Committee.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

In answer to an inquiry of the Attorney-General of Kansas, Commissioner Wilson, of the General Land Office, states that the amount of Agricultural College Scrip located in Kansas is 333,627 acres, leaving more than 660,000 acres to be taken before the maximum of 1,000,000 acres, allowed by law, is reached, and that as the locations more nearly approach the maximum, such action will be taken as may be necessary to avoid an excess over the legal limitation.

The aggregate returns from the local offices to June 1, 1867, show the quantity already taken to that date with Agricultural College Scrip, to be as follows: Minnesota, 407,844 acres; Wisconsin, 593,906 acres; Kansas, 333,627 acres; Nebraska, 277,866 acres. The maximum allowed by law in any one State is 1,000,000 acres.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Capt. John J. Almy, commanding the United States steamer *Juniata*, announcing the arrival of that vessel at Point a Pitre, Guadaloupe, on the 6th inst., on her way to Philadelphia.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Rear Admiral Godon, dated Rio de Janeiro, May 22, 1867. The Admiral says that the *Kansas* had returned from the coast of Africa, and that no American slavers were heard of; that she visited the Congo and Benguela coast, and went as far south as Little Teine Bay, which was the last point touched at by the *Kansas*; and from the Government of Sandoe and St. Helena reports come direct that that shameless traffic has virtually ceased. The Admiral further reports that the large and powerful Spanish iron-clad *Numancia*, flagship of the Pacific squadron at Valparaiso and Callao, is now at anchor at Rio. Montevideo was healthy when she left, but the cholera had made considerable havoc at Buenos Ayres. The last reports, however, state that the disease had greatly subsided.

ARRIVED.

Norman B. Judd, Member of Congress from Chicago, arrived here to-night.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Capt. John L. Worden, detached from the command of the *Pensacola* and waiting orders. Lieut.-Commander Bancroft Gherardi, ordered to duty as Navigation and Equipment Officer at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

The following have been placed on leave for discharge: Acting Ensign N. B. Joice, Acting Assistant Paymasters W. E. Rice, and Leroy Jones, Acting First Assistant Engineer Daniel L. King.

ARMY BULLETIN.

First Lieut. Jas. M. Waite, Fourth Artillery, granted thirty days leave. Second Lieut. John B. Eaton, Third Artillery, thirty days delay in joining his regiment. Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. J. Alexander, Major Eighth Cavalry, ninety days leave. Brevet Col. Robert H. Macfeely, Commissary Subsistence and Chief Commissary of the Department of the Lakes has been stationed at Chicago. Brevet Major S. C. Lyford, Ordnance Department, twenty days delay in reporting at St. Louis Arsenal. Second Lieut. F. H. Cayason, Ninth Infantry, seven days leave. Post-Chaplain M. Harris, thirty days delay in reporting at Camp Douglass, W. T. Post-Chaplain J. L. Elliot, thirty days delay in reporting at Fort Randall, Dakotah Territory. Capt. G. B. Carse, Forty-fifth Infantry, ten days delay. Brevet Lieut.-Col. John D. Wilkins, Thirty-third Infantry, delay extended till Sept. 1. Brevet Gen. W. B. Hazen, Col. Thirty-eighth Infantry, three months delay granted in joining regiment in New-Mexico.

NEW-YORK CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Twelfth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, Friday, June 21.

MEMORIALS.

Mr. MERWIN submitted a plan for the Judiciary, preferred by a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Mr. GROSS submitted a memorial of the citizens of New-York, for greater liberty of religious privileges.

REPORTS.

Mr. FOLGER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a resolution authorizing the said Committee to take testimony concerning funds held by the Clerk of any Court. Adopted. Also, a resolution asking that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from the consideration of the question as to whether jurors may not render a verdict without an agreement of the whole number; and also for abolishing the fees of all judicial officers.

Mr. POND moved to lay the resolution on the table for the present. Carried.

MICHIGAN AND MARYLAND CONVENTIONS.

Mr. SEAVER was in favor of exchanging debates and documents with the Constitutional Convention of Michigan.

Mr. MURPHY moved to extend the same courtesy to the Constitutional Convention of Maryland.

Mr. WEED thought the amendment offered should be an independent proposition.

Mr. MURPHY only wished to get at the substance, and was not particular as to the form, but at the suggestion of the gentleman from Clinton (Mr. WEED) he would withdraw his amendment.

Mr. ALVORD renewed the amendment with the addition that the Maryland Convention be requested to exchange documents with this Convention. Carried.

The report was then adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. FIELD moved a reconsideration of the vote had yesterday, adopting a report providing for the printing of *verbatim* reports.

Mr. GERRY moved that the Board of Metropolitan Police be requested to send extra copies of their annual report to the members of the Committee on the Pardoning Power. Carried.

By Mr. E. BROOKS—That the Legislature shall, at the first session after the adoption of the new Constitution, pass a general act of incorporation, prescribing a form of government for every city in this State having a population of ten thousand. All authority conferred by said act is hereby vested with qualified voters themselves, through a Mayor and one or more legislative bodies, to be elected once in every year. Referred.

By Mr. HAND—That the Committee on Suffrage inquire whether persons addicted to habitual drunkenness should not be prohibited from voting; also, whether persons in cities, frequently convicted of offences below the grade of infamous crimes, should not be denied the right of suffrage. Referred.

By Mr. S. TOWNSEND—That so much of the expenditures of the State required to be raised by taxation for general purposes, be allotted to the several counties solely upon the basis of population. Referred.

By Mr. MORRELL—As to prohibiting the Legislature from passing any bill within five days of its adjournment.

By Mr. SMITH—Giving the Legislature power to authorize individuals and corporations to appropriate lands and unimproved water privileges on making compensation to the owners injured thereby.

Mr. GOULD called up a resolution relative to criminal statistics, which was adopted.

Mr. A. J. PARKER offered a resolution that the Committee on Cities shall inquire into the propriety of providing for the government of all cities by general laws, and that all special legislation with reference thereto be prohibited. Referred.

Mr. LAPHAM offered a resolution asking the Governor for information relative to pardons and applications therefor. It was laid on the table for the present.

Mr. BELL offered a resolution calling upon the Comptroller for statistics relative to the salt springs of the State. It went over under the rules.

Mr. MILLER offered a resolution prohibiting any State authorities from taking cognizance of any claims for damages that have not accrued within the last six years. Referred.

By Mr. MERWIN—That Senators shall hold office for four years, and one-fourth their number shall be elected each year; that Assemblymen be elected for one year, and every 25,000 population shall be entitled to one member, and that they be elected by simple districts. Referred.

By Mr. DUGANNE—Inquiring whether any industrial interests are crippled by the existence of feudal tenures. Referred.

By Mr. A. R. LAWRENCE—As to the expediency of amending the Constitution so that all bills relating to taxation of property shall originate in the House of Assembly. Referred.

By Mr. LANDON—To amend the preamble and bill of rights to prohibit capital punishment and to allow witnesses to give bail. Referred.

Mr. GRAVES called up the resolution for appointing a committee of five, to whom shall be referred the question of female suffrage.

Mr. WEED moved that the resolution be referred to a Standing Committee on the Right of Suffrage. Carried.

By Mr. CARPENTER—To erase from the Constitution the clause, "and the jury shall determine the law and the fact." Referred.

Mr. GRAVES called up the resolution relative to the adulteration of intoxicating liquors, and the prohibition of the sale of the same.

Mr. TALLARD moved that when the Convention adjourn, it be to Monday evening next, at 7:30 o'clock. Carried—72 to 46.

THE CANAL FUND.

Mr. GREELEY called up the communication from the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, in answer to resolution of inquiry introduced by him. He moved to return the document to the Commissioners. He said the communication was very unsatisfactory. He had asked for information because he wanted something in a tabular and intelligent form, so that we could see what each canal had cost the State, and the amount of their earnings. The communication did not meet his expectations. He proceeded to review the earnings and expenditures of the canals. For the past three years the people had collected one dollar on Genesee Valley Canal and paid out five. It was a question whether the State was to continue this ruinous business. He wanted a statement to show the account of the people with the canals, in order that all may see how it stands. The answers the Commissioners had sent here combined evasion and effrontery. They did not give the information called for in the manner required and in the form requested.

Mr. ALVORD said the resolution of the gentleman from Westchester, (GREELEY,) calling for information relating to the canals, should have been sent to the Auditor of the Canal Department. All the information called for was in the custody of that officer. It was for that reason that he (ALVORD) had originally suggested that the resolution should be directed to that officer. All the force in the State Hall was devoted to preparing a manual for the use of this Convention, and would very soon give all the information desired. The resolution provided that information need not be given by the Commissioners if it was to be contained in the manual. The Commissioners had carefully and respectfully considered the resolution, and had sent this Convention a respectful answer. He hoped the motion to return the communication would not prevail.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. CONGER moved to amend Mr. GREELEY's motion, that the communication be returned to the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, with the request that they furnish the information called for at the earliest practicable date.

Mr. GREELEY moved to defer further consideration of the subject till next Tuesday. Carried.

Mr. VEEDER moved that the Committee on Right of Suffrage inquire into the propriety of granting all female citizens of this State, who have arrived at the age of 21 years, the right to vote and to enjoy all the privileges of male citizens. Referred.

Mr. COOK called up the resolution calling upon the various courts in the State for the number of cases on the different calendars. Adopted.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved to amend the preamble and Bill of Rights so as to prevent the Legislature from being embarrassed by a constitutional prohibition from allowing a criminal to testify in his own favor, as is allowed in civil suits.

Mr. SMITH called up a resolution relative to disfranchising persons who shall sell their votes. Referred to Committee on Suffrage.

Mr. BICKFORD called up the resolution on giving the right of suffrage to native born male citizens between eighteen and twenty-one years of age. Referred.

Mr. FIELD—That the State be divided into eight Legislative Districts, the City of New-York to constitute one district; the other seven districts to consist of the remainder of the State, and to contain each, as nearly as possible, an equal number of inhabitants. Each legislative district, except New-York, to have four Senators; the district composed of New-York to have such a number of Senators as its population shall entitle it. The members of the Assembly to be elected for one year. Each legislative district, except New-York to have sixteen members, and New-York a proportionate number. The members of the Assembly to be elected by the electors in the whole district, and the election to be conducted in such a manner as to enable each party or combination of voters to elect such share of the members elected in the district as it has of the whole vote of the district. Referred.

By Mr. VAN CAMPEN—Providing for giving the right of suffrage to the Indians. Referred.

By Mr. WEED—Providing for taxing all property in this State at its intrinsic value. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. REYNOLDS—Prohibiting the Legislature from passing any act for bonding any town or municipality without first obtaining the consent of the localities affected. Referred.

Mr. HARRIS called up the resolution relative to the business of the Court of Appeals. Adopted.

Mr. PAIGE moved that the Committee on the Right of Suffrage inquire into the propriety of amending the Constitution so as to require all persons elected to office to take an oath that they have not expended nor caused to be expended any money to secure their election, and in case they refuse to take such oath, that the office for which they were elected shall be declared vacated. Referred.

Adjourned to Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Democratic State Convention of Vermont.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Friday, June 21.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of a State ticket and the election of delegates to the National Democratic Convention in 1868, was held in this city to-day.

Hon. GILES HARRINGTON, of Alburgh, was chosen President, and Major COLE, of Bennington County, and A. WOODMAN, of Bennington County, were elected Secretaries. The Convention nominated the following State ticket: For Governor, J. L. EDWARDS, of Derby; for Lieutenant-Governor, WALDO BRIGHAM, of Hyde Park; for Treasurer, J. H. WILLIAMS, of Bellows Falls. H. B. Smith, Henry Keys, P. S. Benjamin and Isaac W. McDaniels were elected delegates to the National Convention, and Merrill O. Noyes, G. W. Aiken, N. Bingham and G. H. Simmons, alternates.

Resolutions deploring and condemning the present heavy burdens of taxation; condemning the establishment and exercise of the military power over a portion of the Union; the repeal of the present Liquor law, &c., were adopted.

The Convention was well attended, and the debates were quite spirited.

Registration in Louisiana—More Murders.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 21.

Gen SHERIDAN has extended the time of registration throughout the State until the 15th of July.

Natchitoches, the home of the JONESES, the nephews of WELLS, and the murderers of the Unionist STAUFFER, has been the scene of another personal difficulty on the 10th inst.

A murder was committed in this Parish, near Springville, by a certain HENRY E. ADCOCK, on the person of A. J. FLETCHER, Esq., a Justice of the Peace of the Thirteenth Ward. While FLETCHER was working in the field, ADCOCK was ambuscaded near by, and fired at his victim with a double-barreled shot-gun, 21 buckshot taking effect in the breast. Soon after, the son of the deceased pursued the murderer for about a quarter of a mile, but ADCOCK, finding that his chance of escaping was doubtful, shot also at the young man and wounded him in the right arm and the thigh. On the 8th inst. a Mr. SCROGGLES was killed by JASPER MATTHEWS at Mobley's Mills, about three miles from Springville, in this Parish.

Ohio Republican Convention—Address of Gen. Schenck.

Gen. R. C. SCHENCK, in his speech on assuming the Chair in the Ohio Republican State Convention, said:

You know well that the very leaders of the rebellion stand ready at this moment to accept and abide by the terms of reconciliation and restoration which have been offered, and only hesitate in consequence of the mad interference of a faithless President who, having betrayed the principles on which he was chosen, would now also mislead to their destruction the unhappy people of the South whom he professes to befriend. In pursuance of this insane or wicked course on his part he is even now seeking, by strained and absurd interpretation, which shocks the common sense of every honest mind, to construe away and get rid of the obvious meaning and intention of laws, the passage of which he was unable directly to defeat. It seems to me not inappropriate for this Convention, in such contingency, to demand of all the representatives of States and people, that they shall be punctually at their assigned posts at the National Capital on the 3d of next month, to provide by unmistakable, declaratory legislation against this attempt to paralyze the popular will. And I tell you, my friends, that great embodied will of the people will yet sweep out of the way of the march of liberty and civilization every obstructing agent and every hair-splitting, word-mongering doubter, as dew is brushed from the grass, or as lighted straws are driven before the wind.

Gen Fremont's Railroad Seized by the State of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 21.

A special dispatch to the *Democrat* says: Gov. FLETCHER to-day took possession of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, formerly known as the Southwest Branch of the Missouri Pacific Road, which was purchased from the State by Gen. FREMONT and associates, the purchasers having neglected to pay the first annual instalment due June 15, and otherwise failed to perform their contract. The road has been placed in charge of Gen. CLINTON B. FISK, of St. Louis. The Governor's action meets the hearty approval of the people of Southwest Missouri, and the citizens of Rolla held a mass meeting to-night, at which Gov. FLETCHER spoke.

Billiard Championship of America.

MONTREAL, C. E., Friday, June 21.

The next billiard match for the championship of America will be between JOSEPH DION and E. HELMS, of Philadelphia.

THE TURF.

Great Trotting Match on the Fashion Course, L. I.—Twenty Thousand Persons Present—Ethan Allen and Running Mate Defeat Dexter in Three Straight Heats—The Fastest Time on Record—Time, 2:15!!! 2:16!! 2:19.

Yesterday will ever be a day memorable in the annals of the Long Island trotting turf, in consequence of the extraordinary performance of the celebrated stallion *Ethan Allen* and the renowned Hambletonian gelding *Dexter*, who trotted their great match for $2,000 on the Fashion Course, L. I. It will be remembered that after *Ethan* and running mate had beaten *Brown George* and running mate in their match about three weeks ago, in which the former had made the then unparalleled time of 2:19, a match was made with *Dexter*, the latter going in harness and the former with his running mate, the thoroughbred *Charlotte F.*, for $1,000 a side, mile heats, best three in five, and Friday, the 21st June, was named as the day. No match ever made on the trotting turf created a deeper or more general feeling of excitement than this one, and the interest created was evidenced by the enormous assemblage, fully twenty thousand people being on the track. The grand stand was filled to overflowing, while the lawn in front of the hotel and as far down as the quarter stretch turn, was covered by a dense mass of humanity. The number of carriages in the inclosure was unprecedented, and the attendance was by far the largest ever seen on the Fashion Course on any previous occasion. Vast as was the crowd, there was no disturbance or trouble, everything passing off with the greatest order and decorum, notwithstanding the total absence of a police force, whose aid and presence had been formally applied for, and promised by Superintendent KENNEDY, but never appeared. In consequence of the absence of the necessary officials, the lawn in front of the grand stand and alongside the rails was covered with carriages, thus effectually preventing the spectators who could not gain access to the stand from having a view of the race. The presence of Detective ELDER and others of that force kept the numerous *chevaliers d'Industrie*, who always attend a great trotting match, from pursuing their avocations with much success.

Before the horses came upon the track it was officially announced that in consequence of the thoroughbred mare *Charlotte F.*, who was named as *Ethan Allen's* running mate when the match was made, having broken down the morning before, all bets were null and void, but that in her stead, as running mate, the *Ethan Allen* party had engaged the black horse that accompanied *Brown George* as running mate in his recent match with *Ethan Allen*. This announcement shook the confidence of the backers of *Ethan Allen*, while it proportionally increased that of the *Dexter* partisans, who, after freely betting $100 to $80 on his winning, became so sanguine that they laid $100 to $60 and at last $100 to $50 on him. When *Dexter* was brought out on the track, he looked in magnificent condition as DOBLE drove him around to prepare him for his arduous task. When *Ethan Allen*, accompanied by his mate and driven by DAN MACE, came on the course, he was the centre of observation and criticism. He looked in superb fix, and no one would have thought that for fifteen years he had been trotting on the turf. His party were afraid, not of him, but of his mate, whom they had seen tire palpably and give out when he accompanied *Brown George*. He had only arrived that morning from Peekskill by boat, having been telegraphed for, and had never been hitched alongside *Ethan* until they came upon the track for this race. This fact shook the confidence of *Ethan's* backers, else they would have won thousands of dollars more than they did on the race. Few expected to see such a record of fast time, and when the time of the first heat was announced, persons looked at each other in astonishment and wonder. *Dexter's* time in the second heat was taken officially by the judges, who declared it to be 2:16¾.

FIRST HEAT—A good start was effected without any loss of time, but the team quickly showed in front, and were half a length ahead at the turn. Before reaching the quarter pole, MACE had widened the gap to three lengths, and passed that point in 32 seconds. Going along the backstretch *Ethan Allen* still kept the same distance ahead, and he trotted the half mile in the extraordinarily fast time of 1:04. On the Flushing stretch *Ethan* and his mate drew still further ahead, and when they reached the three-quarter pole there were fully four open lengths between them. Swinging round to the homestretch, the wonderful speed at which they were going caused *Dexter* to break, and at the distance MACE was fully six lengths ahead. Finding that he had the heat safe MACE took his horses in hand and came home a winner by four lengths, in the unprecedented time of *two minutes and fifteen seconds!* *Dexter's* time, taken independently by reliable outside timers, was 2:16.

SECOND HEAT—The betting was now $100 to $25 on *Ethan Allen*, taken freely and to a large amount. They got a capital start at the second time of scoring, and on rounding the turn *Dexter* lead a little; as they passed the half-mile pole in 1:06, *Dexter's* lead was diminished to two lengths. Along the Flushing stretch the rapid rate at which they were going told on *Dexter*, and he left his feet, but was immediately brought down again by DOBLE. At the quarter-pole *Dexter's* lead was reduced to a length, and as they turned into the homestretch *Ethan* and his mate, in an astonishing burst of speed, shot past *Dexter*, and assuming the lead, kept it throughout, winning the heat by three lengths in 2:16. *Dexter's* time, taken independently and by the judges themselves, was 2:16¾.

THIRD HEAT.—Betting $100 to $10 on *Ethan*. They scored four times before they got off. *Ethan* from the first outtrotted *Dexter*, leading him six lenghts at the quarter pole, which was passed in 35 seconds. The half mile was reached in 10:6, the team still preserving the same strong lead. So wide was the gap between them that it was evident *Dexter's* chance of the heat was gone, and MACE came home an easy winner of the race by six lengths in 2:19.

SUMMARY:

FASHION COURSE, L. I., Friday, June 21.—Match, $2,000; mile heats, best three in five:

D. Mace, named b. s. Ethan Allen and running mate	1	1	1
B. Doble, named b. g. Dexter, in harness	2	2	2

TIME:

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	0:32	1:04	2:15
Second heat	0,34	1:06	2:16
Third heat	0:35	1:06	2:19

The German Schutzenfest—Tenth Annual Celebration—Closing Scenes.

The sun was setting, yesterday, when, in presence of a very large concourse of guests, the coronation of the King of the Schü terminated the annual celebration. The earlier part of the day was devoted to the final demolition of the target, Mr. HENRY BRUNNERHOP being the fortunate competitor who brought down the last fragment of the target, and won the emblem of royalty. The practical portion of the match having thus terminated, preparations were made for the triumphal ceremonies which were to mark the afternoon. These took place in strict accordance with the programme. At 6 o'clock the whole corps, with flags flying and bands playing, was drawn up under the shadow of the hotel, the portico of which, supported by taper columns, entwined with spirals of verdure, was adorned with the united ensigns of Austria and the United States. When the long roll was beaten there came forth from the hotel forty young girls attired in white and wearing wreaths of flowers, who took up their position between a double row of sharpshooters. The line of march was then reformed and, accompanied by a crowd of guests, the procession moved around the hotel and down into the open space where, almost at the foot of the target, on a gentle declivity of the sward, a platform was erected. The guests gathered about it, and the officers of the *Schützen* having occupied it, made a place in their midst for a maiden of 12 Summers, who, in a neat German speech, addressed the king of the *fest* previous to his coronation. Having ended her address, which was frequently interrupted by applause and the bursts of music which usually emphasize the points of a German discourse, the pretty speaker bestowed upon Mr. HENRY BRUNNERHOP the crown of laurels and the golden medal and treasury notes reserved for the victor. After a further allusion to the celebration had been made by a veteran orator, Mr. KIRSENGER, and some singing by the New-Yorker Salengerrunde, the monarch of the hour and his *cortege* returned to the hotel.

An excellent dinner awaited all the participants in the *fest*. Rhine wine flowed most liberally, numerous toasts were given, and the social qualities of the *Schutzen* were brought into continual evidence. Previous to adjournment into the open air, prizes of different kinds were awarded to the most fortunate sharpshooters. These were by name Messrs. Wm. H. Gerdes, H. G. Dempwolf, B. Frankson, Orderly-Sergt. Krebel, (two prizes,) John Foss, F. H. Engel, G. W. Scholerman, John Louis, Chris. Roes, George Visbeck, John F. Gerdes, John Brummerhop, Chales Rake and L. Landwehrmain. After each of these gentlemen had been presented a *souvenir* of the match in the shape of a clock or an album or a trinket of greater or less value, the *Schutzen* released from the partial restraint of military rule which prevailed during the progress of the tournaments, proceeded to the main platform overhanging the river and joined in the dance. At a late hour of the night the reunion was ended by a scattering of the guests in all directions, and the sharpshooters, highly delighted with the success of their tenth *fest* quitted the scene of their triumphs. For the excellence of the arrangements they, as well as the invited guests, owe especial gratitude to Capt. J. F. GERDES and Secretary B. H. TIENKEN. The activity and courtesy of both gentlemen will not soon be forgotten.

Louisiana Republican State Convention—The Platform Adopted.

The platform adopted by the Louisiana Radical State Convention on the 15th inst., after thanking the loyal people of the Union, and the army and navy, declares that while they are in perfect accord with the great national Republican Party, in regard to national principles and policy, yet for local reasons they adopt a special prefix, and style themselves the Radical Republican Party of Louisiana. The basis of principle and guidance of policy of the party, are laid down at length, the material requirements being as follows:

1. Perfect equality under the law to all men without distinction of race or color, embracing the right to vote and enter the jury-box without education or property qualification being required; also the right to practice all professions, to buy and sell, to travel and be entertained, and to enter into civil contracts.

2. The assistance of the General Government in rebuilding the levees, the encouragement of immigration into the State, and the division of the lands into small farms, so far as practicable, in order that the masses of the people may become landholders, and the industrial resources of the State be fully developed.

3. The repeal of the cotton tax as falling heavily on the newly-enfranchised classes; or, if this be not granted, an equal tax on the products of agriculture, mines, and manufactures throughout the country.

4. A thorough reform in the system of education, all schools in the State, whether literary or professional, to be opened to all children.

5. The eight-hour system of labor, except in cases of special contract; and a thorough revision of the State laws, that equal justice may be secured to all men, without distinction of race or color.

6. The payment of the national debt and repudiation of the rebel debt.

7. Rebellion being disfranchisement, those who have been disfranchised by Congress should not be relieved from their present condition until their good conduct shall prove them worthy; and until the civil State Government is reëstablished under the Military Bill, the General Government should maintain an adequate military force in the State to enforce the laws and protect life and property.

8. As the newly-enfranchised citizens constitute a majority of the party, they shall have at least one-half of the offices, and no distinction shall be made whether the nominees or appointees were born free or not; but any attempt on the part of any race or class of people to assume political control in any branch of government, to the exclusion of any other race or class, shall always be discountenanced.

Collection of Special State Taxes in Alabama Prohibited by Gen. Swayne.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ALABAMA,
MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 12, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.—1. The collection of the State tax upon official certificates, by requiring, in addition to the usual fees, that stamps of the value of one and two dollars each, be affixed to the official seal of various public offices within this State, will be henceforth discontinued, so far as relates to certificates, to the collections of pensions, back pay, bounty or other claims by reason of military service, from the United States.

2. So much of "An act to Establish Revenue Laws of the State of Alabama," approved Feb. 22, 1866, as requires a license to be procured at a cost of $50 "to sell or expose for sale, for one year, at any one place any pictorial or illustrated weekly or monthly paper, periodical or magazine, published outside the limits of this State, and not in a foreign country, and to vend the same on the streets or in boats or in railroad cars," and the additional charge of fifty per cent. upon such fee imposed by the several courts of county commissioners within this State, will be henceforth disregarded.

By Command of Gen. WAGER SWAYNE.
D. H. WILLIAMS, First Lieutenant Forty-First U. S. I., A. A. A. G.

Civil Officers in Alabama—Circular from Gov. Patton.

The Mobile papers publish the following circular from Gov. PATTON, of Alabama, with the request of Gen. POPE, to which allusion is made therein:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF ALABAMA,
MONTGOMERY, June 11, 1867.

SIR: I send herewith, for your information, the following circular, an official copy of which I have received from the military authorities. By this circular you will see that all vacancies in civil offices, now existing or which may hereafter occur, are required to be reported to the Governor. It will also be seen that it is made the duty of the Governor to report these vacancies to the District Commander, accompanied with the names of such persons to fill the same as the Governor may think proper to recommend. To comply with this requirement, it will be necessary that applications for appointments to fill vacancies be forwarded to this Department, though no one need apply who is disqualified by the third section of the Constitutional Amendment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. M. PATTON, Governor of Alabama.

Mr. Vallandigham and the Rebellion.

The following letter is published in the Huntsville (Ala.) *Democrat:*

DAYTON, Ohio, June 8, 1867.

J. Withers Clay, Esq., Huntsville, Ala.:

SIR: In the speech at Huntsville of HENRY WILSON, nee Jeremiah Colbath, as published in your paper (the *Democrat*) of May 31, 1861, are three deliberate falsehoods relating to myself, in just twice as many lines.

1. I am not one of those "who encouraged the rebellion, said there would be no war," &c., but just the reverse. I never expressed or held the opinion that Northern or Western Democrats would assist the South in a war for secession and independence. So far as the war was waged on part of the South, for this purpose, she never had my sympathy. As waged by the North, I was opposed to it at every point, from beginning to end, for reasons which Time is now vindicating every day.

2. I never said that the Northern troops should "march over my dead body."

3. The pretended incident related by WILSON, about an Ohio regiment passing my house, never had an existence, nor even a shadow of foundation.

My crime during the war was that I consistently and persistently loved and defended constitutional liberty and the Old Federal Republic throughout.

I beg your pardon, and my own, for condescending to notice anything from this vulgar itinerant changling. My only apology is that he is the successor of DANIEL WEBSTER in what remains of the United States Senate—and has lately "experienced religion." Very truly, &c.,

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

Merchant's Union Express Company—More Figures.

From the Buffalo Courier of June 20.

EDITORS COURIER: There has now been paid into the treasury of the Merchants' Union Express Company the sum of $4,950,000, being the result of calls to the amount of twenty-five per cent. on $20,000,000 of capital stock, less $50,000 not paid in. From this sum deduct $1,250,000, amount paid on real estate, cost of equipment, &c., and we have, as the result, $3,700,000. Now we assume, as we have the right to do, that the gross earnings of the Company are equal to the expenses, there should be, at this moment, in the strong box of the M. U. E. the above handsome surplus, viz.: $3,700,000.

With these facts in view, I am perfectly astonished to learn that the shareholders in this Company are to be called upon for still another assessment upon their subscriptions—the amount this time being ten per cent. What need of this call, if the Company has on hand, as we have shown, nearly four millions of dollars? What need of this call, when the previous assessments on the stock exceed, by one hundred per cent. the original promises of the managers? What need of this call, in the face of such declarations as the following from the circular issued by the managers on the 26th of January last: "Every obstacle in our path, thus far, has been put out of the way. Our Company is no longer an experiment. Communications to shareholders, hereafter, will consist of notices of dividends declared out of the net earnings of the Company." These are proper and important questions, and, as such, should be carefully pondered by those interested.

Now if the $3,700,000 previously alluded to is not in the treasury of the Company, where is it? Unquestionably, if the managers are honest—and there is no reason to think otherwise—it has been sunk in the transactions of the concern. And if it has so been sunk, what is to be thought of the sagacity of the managers and the chances of the success of the enterprise—and who wishes to put more money into such an insatiate hopper?

I cannot think that any stockholder who is blessed with ordinary common sense, and who bears in mind the fact that there are nearly $4,000,000 in the treasury of the Company, and therefore another call is an insult, or that this large amount has been squandered, and therefore another call is an outrage—I cannot think, I repeat, that any stockholder who is endowed with common sagacity and prudence will, in these circumstances, consent to submit himself to any further tortures in the way of financial phlebotomy, at the hands of the leeches of the Merchants' Union. If there is such an one he deserves to wake up some fine morning, and ascertain that he has been egregiously and humiliatingly diddled.

The real estate, equipments, &c., necessary for the operations of the Company, having been purchased and paid for, there is nothing to do in the future, except to provide for current expenses. And since the trustees promise to next communicate with shareholders in the form of dividends declared out of the earnings of the Company, and it is not usual for dividends to be declared until expenses are paid, there should be no trouble upon this score.

The fact is, Messrs. Editors, that the Company has sunk, in an insane attempt to keep its head above water, most of the money paid in on calls, as well as its daily earnings, and that this last call is merely made to sustain the concern from day to day, to suit some hidden purpose on the part of the managers. *Ecce Signum*. A Western Trustee informs me that the Cleveland meeting was called for the express purpose of showing the Trustees that there was no money in the treasury, and that, without another call, which the managers dare not make without their sanction, the enterprise must go to the wall. In view of which fact, the stuff which was sent from Cleveland by telegraph in relation to the meeting, reads very much like the platitudes of Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.

For one, I shall not honor this new call. And if somebody who is clever at such things will show me in what way I can recover the money I have invested in the concern, he shall be handsomely remembered in my will.

PADLOCK.

American (Waltham) Watches.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.—*Advertisement.*

American Watches at Factory Prices.
T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway and No. 157 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

BARTLETT'S REVERSIBLE SEWING-MACHINES—Depot No. 569 Broadway, New-York. One style, for use by hand or foot, at $25.—*Advertisement.*

Both belles and beaux in town and city,
Use BURNETT'S COCOAINE:
And grave and gay, polite and witty,
Pronounce it superfine.
'Tis known no dressing for the Hair
Can with the COCOAINE compare.
This and all of BURNETT'S preparations are for sale at No. 592 Broadway, and by druggists everywhere.

Special Notice.
Particular attention is requested to our extensive variety of patterns of solid silver FORKS, SPOONS and KNIVES, at prices which will repay the examination of the closest buyers.
STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st., New-York.

Hull's Demulcent and Bay Rum Soap.
Healing, Fragrant, Durable. Sold everywhere.

An Agreeable and Most Desirable Improvement has recently been perfected in CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. It positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, growth and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists, fancy goods dealers and fashionable hairdressers. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

Summer Styles of Gents' Hats.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
BURKE,
No. 128 Fulton-st.,
Sun Building.

☞ **Summer Shoes and Gaiters**
☞ at reduced prices.
☞ Kid Shoes and Gaiters.
☞ LORIN BROOKS & SONS',
☞ No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Curtains.
A SPECIALTY, AT
KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

A New Stock of Boots and Shoes.
The undersigned, formerly engaged in business at No. 150 Fulton-st., (discontinued in consequence of the fire of April 6, 1866,) desires to acquaint his patrons and the public at large, that he has recommenced at No. 573 Broadway, with an entirely new and superior stock of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers of every description, for ladies, gentlemen, boys, misses and children, all of the most approved styles and at moderate prices.
Particular attention will be given to custom-work, in all its branches.
A continuance of the patronage once so liberally bestowed is earnestly solicited.
C. C. RICHMOND,
No. 573 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

To Families.
COLGATE & COMPANY recommend to the public their **Laundry Soap**, believing it to afford **greater actual value** and economy in consequence of its **absolute purity** and the superiority of stock employed in its fabrication than **any other** household soap in use. It may be obtained of all first-class grocers or of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Interesting to Travelers—The New Dentifrice.
Dr. LYON'S Tooth Tablets; just the thing for traveling; neat and convenient; no spilling or wasting; recommended by the first dentists. Sold by the druggists. Office No. 767 Broadway, corner 9th-st.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine
makes delicious
JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c.
with great ease.
Directions for use with the packages. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling-slip, N. Y.

Clothes-Wringers of all kinds promptly repaired or taken in part pay for the "Universal," with the "stop gear," which is warranted to be durable. Dealers supplied with Doty's Washing-Machine and the "Universal" Wringer. METROPOLITAN WASHING-MACHINE CO., R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., opposite Merchants' Hotel.

Ladies Don't Forget that Miller's Celebrated Shoe-store is still at No. 387 Canal-st., where you can obtain all styles of boots and shoes at moderate prices. After July 1, Union-square.

Dean's Cakes and Confectionery, No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., opposite where the peacocks are.

At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, the most elegant wedding notes and cards in the City.

A Hundred Styles of Straw Hats, plain, ornate, elegant, piquant, captivating, cool, and all new this season. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

The Blessing of Health and Pleasure in every box of
DURNO'S SNUFF.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence Sewing-Machines.
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 B'way.

To Break Chills and Eradicate Fever and Ague, try Dr. D. JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE, if you desire a safe and permanent cure. Sold everywhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Hair Switches, Wigs,
Braids, Puffs, Curls, Waterfalls, &c. The largest and best assortment of Hair Goods ever offered in this City are retailing at wholesale prices at M. CAMPBELL'S Hair Emporium, No. 737 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BORDEN—GODET.—On Thursday, June 20, at St. Andrew's Church, by Rev. Geo. B. Draper, WM. L. BORDEN, of Shrewsbury, N. J., to CLEMENCE, daughter of Henry H. Godet, of this City.

BULLINGER—HAWKINS.—On Wednesday, June 19, at the Church of the Redeemer, corner of 4th-av. and Pacific-st., Brooklyn, L. I., by Rev. Edward Jessup, assisted by Rev. Ferris Tripp, Mr. EDWIN W. BULLINGER, of St. Louis, Mo., to Miss LILLIE T., eldest daughter of the late R. Hewlett Hawkins, of Yaphank, L. I.

LORD—HAWKINS.—Also, at the same time and place, by the same, Mr. GEORGE S. LORD, of Brooklyn, L. I., to Miss BELLE S., second daughter of the late R. Hewlett Hawkins, of Yaphank, L. I.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

CRUIKSHANK—HERRICK.—On Thursday, June 20, at 34th-st. Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. J. C. Cruikshank, assisted by Rev. Peter Stryker, JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Jr., of New-York, to NELLIE R., daughter of Stephen D. Herrick, of Spring Valley, N. Y.

FIELD—SANFORD.—At Mamaroneck, on Thursday, June 13, by Rev. Dr. Edwin F. Hatfield, T. HAMPDEN FIELD, of New-Rochelle, to Mrs. LOUISA E. SANFORD, of the former place.

HARRIS—VAN KLEECK.—On Thursday, June 20, at St. Paul's Church, Flatbush, N. Y., by Rev. R. B. Van Kleeck, D. D., assisted by Rev. F. B. Van Kleeck, Rev. THOS. R. HARRIS, Rector of St. John's Church, Framingham, Mass., to MARGARET S. VAN KLEECK.

HASBROUCK—PIERSON.—At Grace Church, Salem, Mass., on Wednesday, June 19, by Rev. George D. Wildes, PRICE W. HASBROUCK, of New-York City, to ANNIE O. PIERSON, daughter of A. L. Pierson, Esq., of Salem, Mass.

PROAL—MATHIOT.—On Thursday, June 20, by Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, D. D., at Lafayette-av. Church, Brooklyn, ARTHUR BREESE PROAL, of New-York, to SIDNEY S., daughter of the late Hon. Joshua Mathiot, of Newark, Ohio.

WEED—MAURY.—On Thursday, June 20, at Calvary Church, in this City, by Rev. Mytton Maury, JOSEPH D. WEED, of Savannah, to SARAH FANNY, daughter of the late William Maury, of Liverpool.

WHITMAN—ROBINSON.—On Thursday, June 20, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. W. A. Mulenberg, D. D., J. ALLEN WHITMAN to CECILIA A., daughter of the late Jas. P. Robinson, of this City.

☞ Bangor and Portland papers please copy.

WINSLOW—HAYWARD.—At Trinity Church, Boston, on Thursday, June 20, by Rev. Henry Burroughs, Rev. WILLIAM C. WINSLOW, late of New-York, to Miss HARRIET S. HAYWARD, of Boston.

DIED.

ALVORD.—At his residence, No. 23 Chatham-st., on Thursday, June 20, EDWARD L. ALVORD, in the 39th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also members of Typographical Union, No. 6, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place to-day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 507 Pearl-st.

FRINK.—At New-London, Conn., on Wednesday evening, June 19, ANDREW M. FRINK, of that city.

CHADWICK.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, June 19, ANNA CHADWICK, in the 73d year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 43 Renwick-st., on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Newark for interment.

GRAVES.—In Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, June 21, WM. H. GRAVES, in the 49th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HARRIMAN.—On Friday, June 21, ORLANDO HARRIMAN, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Monday next at 10 o'clock A. M., at his late residence, No. 45 West 28th-st.

HOLLY.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, June 20, WILLIAM H. HOLLY, aged 69 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Congregational Church, on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HILL.—On Friday morning, June 21, after a short illness, VICTORIA, daughter of Catherine and the late Robert H. Nicholls, and wife of Darwin E. Hill.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her mother, No. 232 East 33d-st., on Sunday, June 23, at 1 o'clock P. M.

IRWIN.—On Wednesday, June 19, after a short illness, WM. IRWIN, Sr., in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1,401 Broadway, near 50th-st., on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

KANE.—On Friday, June 23, FLOYD M., only son of Floyd F. and Susie M. Kane, aged 3 years, 2 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Crescent Lodge No. 402, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, M. Kane, No. 197 West 13th-st., on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LENNOX.—In this City, on Thursday, June 20, after a short illness, CHRISTIANA RUSHTON, wife of James R. Lennox, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, David and Benjamin G., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 224 East 84th-st., this day, (Saturday,) the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MEASE.—On Friday evening, June 21, CHARLES B. MEASE, of this City, aged 79 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

MOORE.—At Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 20, SUSANNAH MOORE, of Newtown, L. I., in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at St. James' Church, Newtown, L. I., on Saturday, June 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 2¼ o'clock.

MCCARTY.—On Wednesday, June 19, ELIZA ANN, relict of the late Peter McCarty, aged 79 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 46 East 25th-st., on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MOREHOUSE.—On Thursday, June 20, S. B. MOREHOUSE, aged 58 years.

MARTIN.—Suddenly, on Friday, June 21, JOSEPH LIVINGSTONE, infant son of Augustus F. R. and Lyde B. Martin.

The funeral will be attended to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 140 South Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CRESYLIC SOAP.

A PERFECT DISINFECTANT.

In an official communication from the Registrar of the Board of Health, the attention of the public is called to the fact that "The disinfecting and antiseptic power of good Carbolic Acid is so great that 1 part of it to 50 or 100 parts of water is sufficient for ordinary purposes."

Under Letters Patent we have introduced a composition into soaps of which CARBOLIC ACID, and its active property CRESYLIC ACID are the chief ingredients, being the cheapest and most convenient method of using the best disinfectant known to science. These Soaps are also useful for exterminating bugs, roaches and insects of all kinds.

JAMES BUCHAN & CO.,
No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
SHARES, $100 EACH.

Books of subscription to the capital stock of this Company are now open at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, New-York. Immediate application is requisite for stock, as the books will shortly be closed. Small subscriptions as well as large ones received.

ELISHA A. PACKER,
THOMAS W. SHANNON,
THOMAS B. READ,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
HENRY C. CARTER,
Commissioners.

NOTICE.

The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company due July 1, 1867, will be paid in GOLD COIN on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, NEW styles of all descriptions, for sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DR. KENNEDY'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.

ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.

Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.

It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.

Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., N. Y.

FIREWORKS.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL SALE,
Comprising the
BEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED

The length of time established, and large sales through every State in the Union, a guarantee for quality and price.

JOSEPH B. PURDY,
Nos. 32 and 34 Maiden-lane,
New-York.

HON. S. P. CHASE—SEE JULY PICTORIAL double No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for Portrait, Character and Biography of this distinguished gentleman. 30 cents, or $3 a year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

The largest assortment, best styles and place to buy in this City, and prices less. Money returned if not pleased.

F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

ESTABLISHED 1838.
GREAT UNION DEPOT
NATIONAL FIREWORK COMPANY.
LYON BROTHERS,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st.
Unequaled for Quality, Brilliancy and New Designs.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS,

FOR MAKING THAT CELEBRATED SUMMER BEVERAGE KNOWN AS KNAPP'S ROOT BEER.

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AND ALL WEAKNESSES,
And relieve that feeling of
"ALL GONENESS"
So peculiar at this time of year.

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THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

are now constructing a Railroad from
OMAHA, NEBRASKA,
westward toward the Pacific Ocean, making with its connections an unbroken line
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
The Company now offer a limited amount of their
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
having thirty years to run, and bearing interest, payable in the City of New-York, at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,
AT
NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

This road is completed from Omaha 345 miles west, and is fully equipped, and trains are regularly running over it. An additional portion of 172 miles is under contract to be done September 1 of this year, and it is expected that the entire road will be in running order from Omaha to its western connection with the Central Pacific within the year 1870.

MEANS OF THE COMPANY.

United States Six per cent. Thirty-year Bonds, averaging about $18,250 per mile, estimating the distance at 1,565 miles	$44,208,000
The Company's own First Mortgage Bonds, made by act of Congress a first lien on the entire line—same amount	44,208,000
Donation of 20,032,000 acres Government land, the full value of which could not now be realized—estimated at	30,000,000
Total resources, exclusive of capital	$118,416,000

The authorized Capital Stock of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which five millions have already been paid in. The cost of the road is estimated by competent engineers to be about one hundred million dollars, exclusive of equipment.

PROSPECTS FOR BUSINESS.

The railroad connection between Omaha and the East is now complete, and the earnings of the Union Pacific on the sections already finished for the month of May were $261,782. These sectional earnings as the road progresses will much more than pay the interest on the Company's bonds, and the through business over the only line of railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific must be immense.

VALUE AND SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

The bonds now offered are less than ten millions dollars on 517 miles of road, on which over twenty millions dollars have already been expended.

At the present rate of premium on gold these bonds pay an annual interest on the present cost of

NINE PER CENT.,

and it is believed that on the completion of the road, like the Government Bonds, they will go above par. The Company intend to sell but a limited amount at the present low rate and retain the right to advance the price at their option.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York by the CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st., CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st., JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st., and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on application. Subscribers will select their own agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

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The Company have agents at all the stations, also, the necessary facilities at all the important places on the road for the receipt and delivery of goods or parcels at the doors of their patrons, without extra charge. They have also established BRANCH OFFICES in the

CITY OF NEW-YORK

and vicinity as follows, at which business will hereafter be received and delivered, and all orders left at same for wagons to call will receive prompt attention.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
NOS. 122 AND 124 BROADWAY,
Corner Cedar-st., New-York.

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All packages or other business destined for New-York should be addressed to the STREET and NUMBER; and all matter for that portion of the City located above 30th-st. station, will be delivered direct from that point immediately on the arrival of trains.

Particular attention will be given to the filling of all orders intrusted to our care for the purchase of goods, or other business, and returns made by first trains.

SPECIAL RATES will be made for the SEASON or YEAR to shippers of heavy first-class goods, to whom we are prepared under this arrangement to offer better facilities than they can procure from any other source, as we will contract to RECEIVE FREIGHT AT THEIR DOORS and DELIVER SAME AT DOOR OF CONSIGNEE, saving all expenses for drayage at each end of route, and DELAYS and DAMAGES incident to the shipping by river or railroad.

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CHAS. H. WELLS, General Agent.

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At the late races in Paris which were run on Sunday, there were present the Catholic Emperor and Empress of France; His Protestant Majesty, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor Alexander of Russia, who is the august head of the Greek Church, while a bevy of Catholic priests, in their religious habits, occupied part of the stand reserved for the City authorities. While this was going on New-York stood with its head sunk upon its breast and its hands folded; its Catholic and other citizens denied of their innocent pastimes; its venders of ales and wines doing their business noiselessly in upper rooms to hushed and whispering citizens, with spies listening at their key holes, and policemen pacing insolently before their doors.

These two pictures are contrasted in
WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,
For Saturday, June 22.
ALSO,
The American Jockey Club Races.
The great trot between Dexter and Ethan Allen, and all the sporting news of the world.
See WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES of this day, June 22.

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PROPOSALS FOR $75,000 MARKET STOCK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of "Market Stock," authorized by chapter 120, Laws of 1865, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 6, 1867.

Said stock will consist of 750 shares, of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each, and is to be issued for the purpose of providing means for the erection of a Market upon the land lying between 16th and 17th sts. and Avenue C and East River, and will bear interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per Annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of May, 1894.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Market Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 10, 1867.

SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW STOCK.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 26, 1867.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of authority recently granted to the Board of Directors of this Company, books of subscription will be opened at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, from the 20th to the 29th day of June next, inclusive, for the taking of 15,000 shares in the new stock of the Company at eighty per cent. of its par value, twenty per cent. of such par value representing the amount of bonds redeemed by the sinking funds, being credited to the subscribers.

Those who are registered as shareholders on the 10th day of June will possess the privilege of subscribing to the extent of fifteen per cent. of the shares then standing in their name. Such eighty per cent. will be payable in cash at the time of subscription. No fractional shares will be issued.

Certificates for such new stock will be ready for delivery during the month of July. The transfer-books will close on said 10th day of June, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on the morning of the 17th of June next.

By order of the Board,
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA.
BELLEFONTAINE LINE.
COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS CENTRAL.
CITY OF CINCINNATI,
STOCKS AND BONDS AND ALL WESTERN SECURITIES NOT USUALLY SOLD AT THE EXCHANGE,
WANTED AND FOR SALE.
APPLY TO GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 17, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the third installment of $15 on each share of stock in the National Trust Company of the City of New-York is due on the 1st day of July next. Subscribers will please call at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., and pay the installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment in order that this payment may be receipted upon it.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 22, 1867.

THE INTEREST WHICH WILL BECOME due on the first Monday of July next upon Stock of the State of Illinois will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York from the 1st to the 16th, inclusive, of July A. D. 1867.

GEO. W. SMITH, State Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad, due July 1, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President C. P. R. R.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1, 1867.

THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT OF the State of Tennessee falling due on the 1st of July, 1867, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, June 15, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due July 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYKE, Assistant Treasurer.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF SECOND Mortgage Twenty-year 7 PER CENT. BONDS of the MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY at a price making them a d[illegible]
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HENRY A. HEISERS' SONS.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET.

September, November and January Coupons bought on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	108¼	108¾	Bounties	104½	105
Coupon, 1881	112½	112¾	June, 7-30	106⅛	106⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62	107	107½	July, 7-30	106⅛	106⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	110¾	110⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	119	119¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	106⅞	107	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118¾	119
5-20 Coupon, '65	107	107¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117¾	118
5-20 " new, '65	109⅝	109¾	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	117	117¼
10-40 Registered	100	100¼	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116½	116¾
10-40 Coupon	100	100¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115¼	115½
Gold	138	138⅛	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	114¾	115¼
August, 7-3	106⅛	106⅜	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114½	114¾

WE ARE BUYING THE FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, AND SELLING THE NEW 5-20 BONDS AT MARKET RATES. HOLDERS OF THE TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30's PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues.
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, JUNE 21, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, July coupon off, and pay $31 30.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, July coupon off, and pay $6 05.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, July coupon off, and pay $36 25.
ON EACH $1,000.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK AUCTIONEER,
DEALER AND BROKER
IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS.

BALTZER & TAAKS,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,
Antwerp,
Basle,
Baden-Baden,
Berlin,
Bremen,
Brussels,
Carlsruhe,
Cassel,
Cologne,
Darmstadt,
Dresden,
Dusseldorf,
Florenz,
Frankfort, A. M.,
Genoa,
Hamburg,
Hanover,
Heidelberg,
Leipsic,
London,
Lyon,
Mailand,
Mannheim,
Munich,
Naples,
Paris,
Prague,
Rome,
Rotterdam,
Trieste,
Turin,
Venice,
Vienna,
Wiesbaden,
Zurich.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK.
HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS,
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.,
WANTED AND FOR SALE.
APPLY TO
GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST
Broker in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY "RENEWAL BONDS,"

SEVEN PER CENT., FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX; TEN YEARS TO RUN; INTEREST PAYABLE AT NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN JUNE AND DECEMBER.

Total indebtedness of the county about $3,000,000, of which $700,000 is issued to the Pacific Railroad, and the interest promptly paid by that Company.

Estimated value of real estate owned by the county, three millions.

Value of taxable property, $130,000,000.

St. Louis County embraces the City of St. Louis, and in wealth and population is increasing more rapidly than at any former period.

The interest on the bonds of St. Louis County has always been met promptly, and no default made during the period of the war, or any of the political and financial crises through which the country has passed.

The safety of the security is beyond question, and the bonds are offered at a price which renders them one of the most desirable investments in the market.

FOR SALE BY
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

EMPIRE AND SILVER STATE SILVER MINING AND MILL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 35 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, the 25th June. The polls will open at 12 and close at 2 P. M.

WALTER FERGUSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE, COR. MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, July 1, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., June 19, 1867.

GEORGIA STATE COUPONS PAYABLE in New-York July 1, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic. All others at the places named on their face.

JNO. JONES, Treasurer State of Georgia.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—The interest due on the above bonds July 1, 1867, for Coupon No. 3, will be paid on and after July 1, at the Central National Bank.

JUNE 1, 1867.

CITY RAILROAD BONDS FOR SALE.—$20,000 First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the "Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company," due 1880, interest Jan. 1 and July 1.

CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, No. 50 Exchange-place.

50 ONE $1,000 BONDS OF A WESTERN Railroad and Coal Company for sale; price $10 each. Address BONDS, Box No. 5,611 Post-office.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 735 BROADWAY—FULL VALUE paid in cash for diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, laces, camel hair shawls, &c., or money loaned on the same. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. J. S. COHEN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF JAMES G. KING'S SONS was dissolved on the 11th June, 1867, by the death of JAMES GORE KING. The business will be conducted as heretofore under the same firm name by the surviving partners.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS.

SECOND-HAND FIRE ENGINE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Can be seen any day from 7 A. M. to [illegible] corner Myrtle-av. and Hampden-st., Brooklyn. Any person wishing to communicate by [illegible] can ad[illegible] HUGHES, at the above place.

DIVIDENDS.

74th DIVIDEND.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will pay July 1 its 74th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT., leaving a surplus nearly as large as their capital.

F. P. FURNALD, Pres't. C. BURKHALTER, Vice-Pres't.
T. C. BERGEN, Sec'y.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

NOTICE.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., HARTFORD, June 20, 1867.

A quarterly dividend of $3, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 25th day of June, inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on Monday, July 1, 1867. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank. The transfer-books will be closed the 25th day of June, to reopen the 2d day of July.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

CAPITAL $5,000,000.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from the close of business, on 21st inst., until July 3, prox.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of government tax, payable on and after July 1.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on the 1st day of July next, until which day the transfer-books are closed. By order of the Board.

G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, June 13, 1867.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FOUR per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened July 2.

C. T. CARLTON, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., free of Government tax, for the six months ending June 30, 1867, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after MONDAY, July 1 next.

The transfer-books will be closed to that date. By order.

H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, 1st of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed from June 17 until July 8, 1867.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after July 1.

The transfer book will be closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867.

The transfer books will be closed from June 27 to July 1.

A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1. The transfer-books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, 1st of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed from June 22 until July 5, 1867.

F. L. STANTON, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the first day of July next.

The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, (free of all tax,) payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the day of payment.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from all tax, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer-book will be closed from this date until July 1.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 5th July next.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, June 19, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next.

The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. until first proximo.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid on and after July 1, the bank also assuming the payment of the City tax on the shares of the stockholders for the present year.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1. The transfer book will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 1st prox.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 29 BROAD-ST., June 21, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, July 1. The transfer-books will be closed until July 3.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BUTLER COAL COMPANY has this day declared a dividend out of its net profits of FOUR per cent., payable on and after June 24 to the stockholders of that date. Stockholders residing in New-York will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

SAMUEL DUTTON, Treasurer.
PHILADELPHIA, June 17, 1867.

MARINE NATIONAL BANK, No. 90 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX per cent., (6) free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 1. Transfer-books will be closed until July 2.

J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per cent. has been declared, free from Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next.

The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed until July 1, inclusive.

JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FINE HORSES FOR SALE.

One Sorrell, 16 hands.
One Bay, 16½ hands.
One Gray, 16 hands.
One Gray, 15 hands.
One Bay mare, 15¼ hands.
One Chestnut mare, 15½ hands.

The above horses have been taken in exchange for carriages, and will be sold at much less than their value; a fair trial will be given. Apply at No. 12 Nevins-st., Brooklyn; or to

CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK FOR SALE BY AUCTION.—The sale of the thoroughbred stock of Mr. John Hunter, postponed from yesterday, will positively take place to-day at 12 o'clock at Jerome Park. Catalogue to be had at the sale.

FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANT PARK PHAETONS, two coupes, nearly new, at private stable, No. 5 East 39th-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND ROCKAWAY. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, No. 125 West 32d-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

AUCTION SALE OF WORSTED AND DELAINE MACHINERY.—Comber, preparers, spinning frames, twisters, reels, winders, cards and jacks, shafting, belting, steam and gas-pipes, waterpipes, pumps and boilers, dyehouse and fixtures complete. Sale on the premises, at Passaic, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, May 26, at 1 o'clock.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinists' Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st., Works, Paterson, N. J.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of South 2d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 15.

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 19th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on Mondays and Saturdays from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of July, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.

All money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. Interest (free from tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays, from 10 to 7. German spoken.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1867.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Now occupying their NEW FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. interest, free from tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. $1 received. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest commences July 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, NO. 516 BROADWAY.—Dividend for six months to July 1, payable according to by-laws Monday, July 15, 1867, at the following rates per annum, viz.: SIX PER CENT. on sums of $5 and not over $500, and five per cent. on larger sums, free from tax.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
JUNE 13, 1867.

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BOWERY AND CANAL-ST.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.—Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM-square, (opposite Mott-st.) Interest Six per cent., free of tax, allowed on deposits of $1 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before July 1 will receive interest from that date.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, OF WILLIAMSBURGH, corner of South 7th and 1st sts.—Money deposited now draws interest from the 1st of July. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from five to five thousand dollars, free of tax. Bank open daily.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF "PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR," CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 18, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for dredging to the depth of twenty-three feet at mean low water, by widening and deepening the channel across the "Upper Middle Bar" in Boston Harbor to an aggregate of 40,000 cubic yards; said dredging is to be conducted in accordance with the plans and general instructions of the Engineers in charge, who will also designate such locality for the deposition of the dredged material as may be approved by the Harbor Commissioners.

The material to be dredged consists of from two to three feet of coarse sand and gravel at the surface, and below this of clay.

Contractors will be required to furnish all machinery, scows, &c., required, and to perform all the labor necessary in the prosecution of the work.

Payments will be made monthly at the rate of ninety per cent. of the contract price, on the number of cubic yards dredged and removed to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all exorbitant or defective bids. Each bidder must be prepared to give bonds in the sum of twenty-five per cent. on the amount of contracts for the faithful performance of the work.

Proposals must be indorsed: "Proposals for Dredging Channel across the Upper Middle Bar Boston Harbor," and addressed to Brevet Major-Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. A., and state the price per cubic yard for dredging and removing the material and depositing it in the locality assigned.

Parties desiring further information can obtain the same at the U. S. Engineer Office, City Hall, Boston.

J. G. FOSTER, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF "PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR," CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 18, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for blasting and removing two rocks, lying in the Narrows, between the Great Brewster Spit Lighthouse and George's Island, Boston Harbor, and called respectively "Tower Rock" and "Corwin Rock."

Contractors will be required to furnish all boats, machinery, &c., and to perform all labor necessary to the prosecution of the work.

The amount of rock to be removed, in the aggregate, to reduce the rocks to a depth of 23 feet at mean low water, is about 8,000 cubic feet. The Government reserves the right to reject exorbitant bids, and no bid will be considered unless the party offering it shall give satisfactory evidence that he is trustworthy, and has the necessary skill and experience to perform the work.

Payments will be made from time to time on the amount of cubic feet removed, to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge, at the rate of 50 per cent. of the contract price.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Removing Rocks in the Narrows in Boston Harbor," and must state the aggregate sum for the removal of the two rocks, and be addressed to Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. A.

Parties desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at the United States Engineer Office, City Hall, Boston, Mass.

J. G. FOSTER, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR, CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 18, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for dredging to the depth of 23 feet, at mean low water, the Southwest Point of Lovell's Island, in Boston Harbor, to an aggregate amount of 130,000 cubic yards, under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge; also the west end of the "Great Brewster Spit," west of the Lighthouse, to an aggregate amount of 15,000 cubic yards, and to the above-mentioned depth and conditions.

The material is gravel and shingle, and has to be deposited on Lovell's Island, upon a locality for this purpose to be assigned by the Engineer in charge; or may be removed by vessels, but cannot be dumped without a written permit from the Engineer in charge and the Harbor Commissioners, approving or assigning a locality where the material may be deposited without injury to the Harbor.

Contractors will be required to furnish all machinery, scows, cars, &c., and build a wharf, if required, for landing the dredged material, and perform all labor necessary in the prosecution of the work.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all exorbitant and defective bids.

Each bidder must be prepared to give bonds in the amount of 25 per cent. of the amount of contract for the faithful performance of the same.

Payments will be made monthly at the rate of 90 per cent. of the contract price, on the number of cubic yards dredged and removed to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Dredging in the Narrows, Boston Harbor," and must state the price per cubic yard for dredging and depositing the material, and be addressed to Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. A.

Parties desiring further information can obtain the same at the United States Engineer Office, City Hall, Boston.

J. G. FOSTER, Brevet Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS AND FOR THE SUPPLY OF DRAIN AND SEWER PIPES.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of person making the same, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for the supply of about 70,000 lineal feet of sewer and drain pipes of different dimensions; also for the construction of SEWERS, as follows, viz.: (Spec. 12.) In 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs. (Spec. 13.) In 85th, 86th and 87th sts., between 4th and 5th avs. (Spec. 27.) In 46th and 51st sts., from their present terminations to the Hudson River. (Spec. 28.) In 71st-st. between 8th and 10th avs. (Spec. 29.) In 10th-av., from 51st-st. to and through 50th-st. to near 9th-av. (Spec. 30.) In 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and in 8th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.; also for construction of cross-walks in 129th-st., at 10th, 11th and 12th avs. and Broadway, and of STONE BLOCK PAVEMENTS, in 2d-av., from 61st to 86th-st.; also in Elm-st., from Broome to Spring-st.; also in 12th-st., from 4th to 5th-av.; also in 92d-st., from 3d-av. to East river; also in West-st., from Chambers to Watts-st., and also in 32d-st., from 4th to 5th-av. Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 18, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 27, 1867, at twelve o'clock M.:

For dredging slip, between piers Twenty-two and Twenty-three, East River.
For rebuilding pier number Twenty-nine, East River.
For rebuilding pier number Fifty-five, East River.
For rebuilding piers numbers Fifty-eight and Fifty-nine, East River.
For rebuilding pier number Sixty-two, East River.
For rebuilding pier number Fifty-four, North River.
For rebuilding pier foot of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, East River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, June 15, 1867.

GEORGE W. McLEAN, Street Commissioner.
STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

UNITED STATES ENGINEERS' OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 12, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 13th of July, 1867, inclusive, for the dredging required in the Harbor of Oswego, N. Y., during the working seasons of 1867 and 1868, the estimated quantity being 150,000 (one hundred and fifty thousand) cubic yards. Bidders will state whether they will furnish one or two machines, which must be capable of raising 500 cubic yards of soft material each, in a day of 10 hours. The price will be stated per yard, to be measured in the scows, and must cover the removal of the material to such points outside the harbor as may be specified by the undersigned.

C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Brev. Col. U. S. A.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100 feet x 100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington, four two-story, attic and basement brick dwellings on front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY MODERN STONE house in 48th-st., near 5th-av., in complete order; possession at once. Also, three-story brick house in Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, 20x40x100 feet; water, gas and gas-fixtures and dumb waiter; price $5,000. Address "Owner of Houses," Tarrytown, N. Y.

$70,000 IN CASH.—CITY REAL ESTATE and lands to exchange for a stock of merchandise. Address HITCHCOCK & JOHNSON, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FIFTH-AV., ON AND BElow Central Park. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—LARGE FINE house and four lots, in first-class neighborhood, near three lines of street cars; terms liberal. Inquire on the premises, of T. J. SCHOLEY, Green-av., fourth house west of Broadway, or THOMAS REID & CO., No. 269 Washington-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.,

THIRTY MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK
by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty-st.
POSTPONED SALE OF

76 VILLA PLOTS AT AUCTION
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 25, ON THE GROUND.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

These plots are situated on Avenue V and 3d, 4th and 5th sts., and surrounded by fine improvements. The view from the property is grand, overlooking the Bay and Harbor of New-York, Staten Island and Newark Bay.

For maps and particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

TO BE SOLD OR LET—FURNISHED, TO A private family, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, an elegant furnished residence, consisting of a three-story and basement brick villa, with icehouse, (filled,) stable, coachman's house, &c., together with three or four acres of land, well supplied with carefully selected fruit trees of all kinds. The villa was built by day labor, and contains twenty-two rooms, with billiard-table and all the modern conveniences. The location and scenery combine to make this a most desirable property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PASSAIC, NEW-JERSEY.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PASSAIC, NEW-JERSEY,
AT AUCTION, ON THE GROUND,
ON THURSDAY, JUNE 27, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON WILL SELL AT AUCTION, 28 BUILDING PLOTS,

Beautifully situated on high ground and surrounded by all the improvements; fine views, and located within three minutes' walk of depot.

Distance from New-York eleven miles, by New-York and Erie Railway and Hoboken and Paterson Plank Road. Fourteen trains daily. Commutation $55 per year.

For maps and particulars apply to QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON, Auctioneers, 84 Cedar-st., New-York.

WOODSIDE, N. J.,

ONE MILE FROM NEWARK, ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.
HILL, VALLEY AND WATER SCENERY.

The attention of capitalists and those wishing good homes at reasonable rates and on easy terms in a first-class neighborhood is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above village, on the banks of the Passaic. The scenery is varied and delightful, while the salubrity of the neighborhood is unsurpassed. In accessibility to the principal business portion of New-York we are, as regards time, as near as Harlem; and in the completion of the Newark and Paterson Railroad, now in course of construction, only half an hour will be occupied by the trip. We control the bulk of the property in this neighborhood, and have excluded and shall continue to exclude all drinking establishments, factories and everything that would be objectionable to respectable families locating among us.

We have houses now in course of erection at various prices, but we would specially invite attention to two now nearly ready for occupancy. They are built on acre lots, directly on the banks of the Passaic, commanding an extensive view both up and down that beautiful river. These houses are large and conveniently arranged, and will be elegantly finished in every respect, containing on first floor, parlor, dining-room, library, conservatory and kitchen, on second floor seven bedrooms and bath-room. The attics are finished for servants' rooms. Price $10,000 each; terms easy.

We also offer building lots of different sizes at various rates, according to location, &c., and will build to order in any style at fair prices.

We have already erected over thirty houses for parties in New-York and other places to whom we can confidently refer. We give the names of a few below.

Plans of property and photographs of houses can be seen at the offices of Jos. Mason, No. 29 Pine-st.; Stanley Day, No. 319 4th-av.; J. H. Winser, New-York Times, and the subscribers,

MORRISON & BRIGGS, Woodside, N. J.,
Post-office address: Newark, N. J.

Refer in New-York to Messrs. C. C. Hine, Secretary International Insurance Company; H. J. Winser, New-York Times Office; B. F. Pratt, No. 109 West 27th-st.; in Newark: J. B. Peddie, Mayor of Newark; A. G. Keasbey, United States District-Attorney; Courtlandt Parker, counsellor-at-law; Alfred Sears, Engineer-in-chief Newark and New-York Railroad.

EAST-ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSES AND LOTS AND BUILDING SITES FOR SALE.—Nine new, and nearly new, houses with lots of various sizes, and at prices ranging from $4,000 and $30,000, all in complete order.

Also, several very desirable plots of land suitable for building lots. The beautiful location of these houses and lands, their proximity to the City of New-York, (time less than an hour,) with the many advantages possessed by East-Orange as a place of residence, render this a rare opportunity to secure, at a low figure, a country home, thus delightfully situated, within one hour of Wall-st. The owner being imperatively called away, will close out cheap, if sales be made at once; full particulars at our office.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND IN NEW-Jersey, consisting of four and a half lots, with fruit, shrubbery and flowers; with a two-story house and extension; located quarter of a mile from Shady Side Landing, on river road leading to Fort Lee; there are two steamboats, each making four trips per day, one from Christopher the other from Spring-st., North River, landing at Shady Side each way. Inquire of B. S. DEMAREST, No. 21 John-st., S. D. DEMAREST, No. 624 Greenwich-st., or of J. D. DEMAREST, near the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—To let or exchange, a fine house in Fairfield County, Connecticut, with thirty rooms, in a thriving village on the bank of a small river, with a fine view of Long Island Sound; convenient to railroad and steamboat; suitable for a summer boarding-house, seminary or public house. The location is one of the most healthy and pleasant in the State, and will be sold or let very cheap to a responsible person. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN SOUTH BERGEN, N. J., ONE of the most genteel and desirable residences on the Hill, fine large house with extension, both French roof, slated, in perfect order throughout, with heater, stationary tubs, &c., large ornamental and vegetable grounds, fine old trees, convenient to cars, schools, &c.; on very high ground, and surrounded by elegant improvements; photographs and diagrams can be seen at the office of C. SULLIVAN, Esq., No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 19. Apply at S. GARABRANT'S Real Estate Agency, Bergen-square, N. J.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN NEWARK.—A small, convenient house, with six rooms, on a lot 35 by 130 feet, in a very pleasant part of the city; ten minutes' walk from M. & E. or N. J. R. R. depot; the lot is well tilled with choice fruit; a good well and cistern on the lot; price, $4,500. Apply on the premises, No. 71 North Orleans-st., or address F. S. BARLOW, No. 25 Orange-st., Newark.

$11,000.—FOR SALE AT RYE ON the water, two miles from depot, a beautiful new cottage with three acres. Also magnificent building sites from three to ten acres. Unequaled marine and inland views. Bathing, boating, fishing, &c. Apply to J. H. WAINWRIGHT, No. 37 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—COTTAGE 35x44; 2 acres of ground, well fruited, garden planted, &c.; house new; good barn, well, cistern, &c. For particulars address POSTMASTER, Clarkstown, Rockland County, N. Y.

22 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—NEAR Mount Vernon; the finest building site in the township of Eastchester. Inquire of F. GROTE, No. 78 Fulton-st., corner of Gold, or apply to JOHN STEVENS, at Mount Vernon.

FOR SALE—SEASHORE FARM, 37½ ACRES, south side Staten Island, fronting on Lower Bay over 600 feet; fishing, yachting and bathing; beautiful location; price $12,000, half on mortgage. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $10,000—AT FORDHAM Heights, near Jerome Park, in a first-class location, a good house, with 11 rooms, barn, stable and 1½ acres of land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., 1½ MILES from depot, the elegant country place of the late E. Boonen Graves, containing 75 acres. Apply to R. S. EMMET, Executor, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, a plot of ground corner of Westervelt-av. and 5th-st., about two or three minutes' walk from the ferry. Apply to E. RILEY, near the ferry.

BARGAINS IN SOMERSET COUNTY—The garden and fruit region of New-Jersey; 138 acres, $2,500; fruit in full blast; Several others.

JAQUES, No. 228 Broadway.

A DELIGHTFUL PLACE FOR SALE cheap; twenty-one or less acres; near Morris and Essex Railroad. Address Box 21 South Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE OR TO let; list furnished on application to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

GOOD FACTORY SITES ON NAVIGABLE water, within 12 miles of City Hall. Address Post-office Box No. 3,429 New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—WITHIN TEN HOURS' STEAM conveyance of New-York, a place of about five acres; good garden, orchard, plain house and outbuildings; near a village, where there are churches and school; healthy neighborhood; a genuine country place; ready for immediate occupancy; price not to exceed $4,000. Address CHARLES JOHNS, Station F, New-York City.

WANTED—A HOUSE WITH ALL IMPROVEments, containing twelve or fourteen rooms, between 8th and 30th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address, with particulars, J. T. LEE, Station D.

FIRST-CLASS UNFURNISHED HOUSES wanted. WOOD, YOUNG & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON THURSDAY, IN THE GROUNDS of the Convent at Manhattanville, a small DOG, with a leather collar; evidently a family pet. The owner can recover the animal by calling at No. 339 West 32d-st.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY STRANGER in the city, the loan of $250 from an old gentleman, for which good security will be given. Address ANNA [illegible], Jersey City Post-office.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114¾ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD Building, Broadway and Ann-st.,
Broadway store.
Ann-st. store.
Offices on 3d and 4th floors, suitable for lawyers, &c.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—FURnished or unfurnished, at Rumsen Neck, Shrewsbury, N. J., a large house, containing 17 rooms; has a large lawn, plenty of shade, fine river and ocean view, but an hour's drive to Long Branch; stable, pasture for cow, &c., vegetable garden planted; communication six times per day. Apply to D. B. KEELER, Jr., No. 43 Pine-st., or to A. HANCE & SON, near the premises.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, VARIOUS-SIZED rooms, with steady steam power. Also, two large rooms, 165 by 26 feet, all warmed throughout by steam, lighted by gas, with steam hoistways, located within two blocks of the South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms reasonable. Apply on the premises, No. 475 Columbia-st., near Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A PLEASANT COTTAGE AT MAMARONECK to let for the Summer, furnished; convenient to depot and steamboat landing; garden planted; possession given on the 1st July or sooner if desired. Apply or address T. H. FIELD, Room No. 7, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—SITUated in Westchester County, near the City, and Harlem Railroad; in complete order; garden made, &c., &c.; will be rented at a reasonable price for a few months, or longer term. Apply to MARSHALL LEFFERTS, No. 145 Broadway.

A FINE HOUSE TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE, one hour by New-York and New-Haven Railroad from the City; 12 rooms, gas, bath, range, and all improvements; fine lawn, piazzas, stables, fruit and shade trees; view of the Sound; near the depot; rent very cheap. GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

RED BANK, N. J.—TO LET—A FURNISHED house for July and August; nine rooms, good garden; about three minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of J. D. DENISON, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 10, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

ELIZABETH CITY.—TO LET FOR THE Summer months, an elegant residence, elegantly furnished; has everything to perfection. Full particulars and photograph. KING & CO., Fifth-av. Hotel. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and two lofts of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO RENT FOR THE SEASON A BEAUTIFUL cottage on the hill, at New-Brighton, near Mrs. Jones' place; fully furnished and very desirable; rent $1,100 for the term. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—AT ORANGE, N. J., a new cottage of ten rooms; three minutes' walk from the M. & E. R. R. depot. For particulars inquire of H. HICKE WHITE, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

CHAS. N. WHITE.

TO RENT—IN PHILADELPHIA, A STORE, very elegantly situated for the importing or commission dry goods business. For particulars, apply to SULLIVAN, RANDOLPH & BUDD, Importers and Commission Merchants, Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence in Weschester County, with easy access to the City by railroad and steamboat; in a rural and healthy location, with coach-house, garden grounds, cow and pasturage. Apply to JOSEPH MASON, No. 29 Pine-st.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHed, on the Hudson, about a mile from New-Hamburgh depot, 65 miles from New-York. Rent, $175 per month. Inquire of F. HUGHSON, No. 233 Grand-st., New-York.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A furnished cottage at New-Brighton, Staten Island; ten minutes' walk from the landing.

MOULTON BROS., No. 170 Broadway.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT Great Neck, Long Island; easy of access by railroad and steamboat; house well furnished; together with lawn, garden, stable, &c. For terms apply to H. MESSENGER & CO., No. 161 Maiden-lane.

AT YONKERS.—TO LET, FURNISHED, A neat cottage near the depot; fine river view; only $61 per month; also a number of other furnished houses to let. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, A NEAT FURnished cottage on New-York-av.; the railroad runs within five minutes' walk of the place; rent low. Inquire of D. LOW, No. 29 Broadway.

AT CHERRY HILL, N. J., A FURNISHED cottage to let for the Summer or year. Near railroad depot, and within 8 miles' drive of New-York. A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR AND FRONT BASEment of house No. 22 East 50th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 271 WEST 11TH-ST.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, with good board, two couples or single gentlemen, at reasonable prices; rooms large and airy; convenient to cars. Parties looking for a pleasant home will please call; only a limited number taken.

NO. 242 WEST TWELFTH-ST.—NEWLY and handsomely furnished room on reasonable terms, in a strictly private family; location good, and convenient to several car routes.

NO. 28 9TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—NEWLY and handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, with home comforts.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

NO. 117 9TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADway and University-place.—Spacious and well-furnished rooms; large and small; with or without board; table first class; terms moderate.

NO. 81 MONROE-ST.—GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with good board at a reasonable price. House newly furnished. N. B.—Call and see.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain pleasant rooms, with breakfast, if desired, in a private family at No. 40 East 26th-st., one block from Fifth-av. Hotel.

BOARD FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY—Not over forty minutes from the City, on the Hudson River or Harlem Railroad; terms reasonable. Address S. N., Box No. 1,194 New-York Post-office.

MURRAY HILL, NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single, with board, at No. 40 West 38th-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—ON UNION-SQUARE, A SUITE OF two or three elegantly furnished rooms, suitable for a gentleman and lady or small family; board if desired; references exchanged; at No. 49 East 14th-st.

AN ELEGANT ROOM TO RENT, WITH breakfast, bath adjoining, to a gentleman, in 44th-st., near Broadway; private family. Address A. C. R., Station G.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—The entire second floor, elegantly furnished; unexceptionable references given and required. Address Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

NO. 33 GREENWICH-AV.—TO LET, A nicely furnished hall bedroom, with partial board if desired, in a small private family. References exchanged.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS WITH BOARD can be secured in a private family and fine location, by addressing WATSON, Box No. 149 Times Office.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen, at No. 88 Morton-st. Reference given and required.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO GENtleman or lady. Price low. Inquire at No. 35 Bank-st., New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen only, at No. 70 West 4th-st., opposite Washington-square; references required.

TO LET—A NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT room, to two gentlemen, at No. 120 East 47th-st., on the corner of 3d-av.; terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, at No. 127 West 42d-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 163 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO RESPECTAble Protestant men and their wives, without encumbrance; one as good gardener; must understand a green-house; the other as farmer, who understands the care of cows and management of a farm; with free houses, milk and vegetables, and $35 per month. Employer to be seen by 10 o'clock at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH-HOUSE, AN EXPErienced and first-class entry clerk; must write rapidly and figure correctly; the best references required; none other need apply. WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO., Nos. 86 and 88 Reade-st.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, AMERICAN OR Scotchman preferred, to take charge of a small farm and garden; must understand driving; must come well recommended. Apply, on Monday, between 12 and 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 3 Jones-lane.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT INcumbrance; the man as gardener, and wife as cook and dairymaid; none need apply without good recommendations; German preferred. Apply at No. 96 Warren-st., Irving Savings Institution, from 10 to 3 P. M.

WANTED—A GOOD MILLINER TO GO SOUTH; wages and location good. For particulars, see TAYLOR, No. 349 Canal-st., who has a small room to let for business purposes.

AT THE GREAT AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION, No. 364 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., wanted, seamstresses, cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers, &c.; no charge until suited.

GARDENER WANTED—TO TAKE GENEral charge of a gentleman's place in Brooklyn; German (single) desired; no hot-houses; two cows; vegetables, fruits and flowers; must be capable, sober, faithful and industrious. Address S. F. E., Box No. 3,748, New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED for one or two small families in Westchester County, only two hours from the City; five miles east of Peekskill; twelve trains daily; near Lake Mohigan; elegant grounds; shade and lawn; good fishing and boating, and ample table. Address Mrs. H. F. R., Shrub Oaks, Westchester County, N. Y.; or apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMmodations, with board, may be had for the Summer at a farmhouse; location one of the best; fine shade, fruit, milk and vegetables; near to railroad and other conveniences. A first-class family may apply to J. H. SHERWOOD, Southport, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD ACCOMMODAtions and excellent board can be had at North Canaan, Litchfield County, Conn.; two trains daily by New-Haven and Housatonic Railroads. Terms $7 per week for adults. For further particulars address Z. T. ADAMS.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN obtain board for the Summer at a pleasant farmhouse within 21 miles of New-York, 3 miles from depot. Apply to or address J. A. P., No. 100 Chambers-st., New-York City.

COUNTRY FARMHOUSE BOARD, ADjoining the Heath House, for adults only, from $10 to $14 per week; good stables, carriages and horses; persons met at the Hackettstown depot if requested. Address SIMON V. FISHER, Schooley's Mountain, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO AND A HALF miles from Peekskill, at a farmhouse, beautifully situated on high ground; can accommodate two families. Refer to Thomas Russell, No. 88 Chambers-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT CORNWALL SIX OR eight grown persons can be pleasantly accommodated at a private house. For further particulars inquire of A. McELRATH, No. 249 Washington-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT NYACK, ON THE Hudson; a family can have three large rooms, one mile from landing; no other boarders. Address Mrs. W. S. STILLWELL, Nyack.

COUNTRY BOARD—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with board in a private family, where there is but one other boarder at Port Richmond, S. I. Address B. A., Box No. 112 Times Office.

BOARDING.—COUNTRY BOARD.—CATSKILL Mountains, delightfully situated, only a short distance from the Mountain House; accommodation for about fifty boarders, with all the advantages of a quiet private family. Apply by mail to PHILO PECK, Palenville, Green County, N. Y., or for particulars, to No. 110 William-st., New-York. Terms moderate.

BOARD AT HUGHSONVILLE, N. Y.—Within one mile of New-Hamburgh, via Hudson River Railroad; house large, grounds well shaded; parties wishing a pleasant home for the Summer can be accommodated; good water, pleasant drives and a healthy location. Inquire of J. F. TRAVIS, No. 39 Murray-st., or address D. H. KNAPP, Hughsonville, N. Y.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING ON THE line of the Hudson River, having three well-furnished spare bedrooms adjoining each other on second floor, with use of parlor, piano, &c., would like to take a few first-class Summer boarders. Address PECULIAR, Box No. 154 Times Office.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—PRIVATE family; commodious house, commanding beautiful river view; extensive grounds, with great abundance of fruit; terms moderate. Inquire at Room No. 8, No. 135 Broadway.

QUIET BOARD IN THE COUNTRY FOR two persons, or a gentleman and wife; no other boarders; references required. Address, for particulars, J. B., Box No. 3,483 Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD AT Shark River, near Long Branch, N. J.; good bathing and fishing; terms moderate. For particulars address L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

A PLEASANT SUMMER RESORT.

GRANT HOUSE, North Copake, Columbia County, N. Y., (at Bain's Station, on the Harlem Railroad.) This house is elegantly fitted up with all modern improvements, delightfully located, and accessible by railroad from all points. Board, with airy, well furnished and convenient apartments, by the week or season. Price $6, $8 and $10 per week, according to accommodation. Address GEO. C. SMITH, Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
IS NOW OPEN.

Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by addressing

COZZENS BROTHERS, West Point.

COLLEGE HILL HOTEL,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

This delightful Summer Hotel, under the management of William Perry, formerly proprietor of the Collamore House, New-York, is now open. Application may be made to GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor.

McDONOUGH HOUSE, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—The above first-class hotel having been thoroughly renovated the present season, is now in readiness for the reception of guests. The rooms are commodious, finely furnished and well ventilated.

The "Forest City" is unsurpassed for its quiet and inviting beauty by any place on the Connecticut River. Accessible from New-York by steamboat or cars; charges moderate. Rooms can be engaged by addressing DICKINSON & CRAIG, Middletown, Conn.

THE LAUREL HOUSE—AT THE CAUTERskill Falls, Catskill Mountains, [illegible] miles west of the Mountain House. J. L. SCHU[illegible], Proprietor. The great beauty of the locality is so well known that a description is almost useless. To the lover of quiet the secluded walks afford delightful retreats, while the drives in the vicinity—especially through the Cloves—challenge comparison with any similar place in the United States. There is also good trout fishing in the neighborhood. Carriages in waiting at the boats and cars.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, OCEANPORT, NEAR LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This delightful Summer resort having been newly furnished throughout, is now open. This house is of easy access to the ocean for sea-bathing, &c. As there is no bar, all the quiet of a private family will be secured to the guests. For board, apply on the premises, or at No. 76 5th-av.

SUMMER RESORTS—EAGLE HOTEL, Patchogue, Long Island, is prepared for the entertainment of boarders for the season. Fishing, bathing, rowing or sailing, in either fresh or salt water; good stable accommodations and pleasant drives; cars leave Hunter's Point or South Ferry for Medford daily at 9 A. M. or 3 P. M. Address AUSTIN ROE, Proprietor.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER Vt., is open from June to October as a first-class Summer Hotel. Address F. H. ORVIS, Room No. 12, Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York, or call from 9 to 12 A. M. or 6 to 11 P. M., until the 23d inst. 8 A. M. Hudson River Railroad trains, via Troy and Rutland, reach Manchester at 6 P. M.

THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD Lake, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., is now open. The location is beautiful and healthy; fine fishing, boating, &c. Send for circular to M. P. BROWNING & CO.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—TEMPLE Grove Hotel now open; superior inducements to families and transient guests. Under the management of M. T. SEYMOUR.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—This first-class house will be opened June 29 for the season. Terms reasonable.

H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

PETTIPAUG HOUSE, ESSEX, ON THE Connecticut River, 6 miles from the Sound. Terms moderate. Address M. A. CUMMINGS for circular.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced nurse, and is capable of taking care of an infant, and can give the best of reference from her last place, of three and a half years. Call for two days at No. 274 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the millinery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS English cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has no objection to the country; has good reference. Call at No. 274 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the millinery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 252 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; if required will assist in washing and ironing; will be found obliging in whatever is required; seven years' reference. Call for two days at No. 471 6th-av., in the store, between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as regular waitress; is also a good plain sewer, or would take care of a baby and sew; good City reference will be given; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 144 West 3[illegible]th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH waitress, fine washer, ironer, &c., and a good nurse, seamstress, chambermaid, &c., for city or country. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS TO take in washing and ironing at her own residence, No. 101 85th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. First-class City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 18 West 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; or to take charge of an invalid lady; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 347 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages moderate to suit the times.

SALESWOMAN—DESIRES EMPLOYMENT IN a fancy goods or confectionary store; experienced good references; no objection to country town. Address for two days, SALESWOMAN, New-York Post-office.

MALES.

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND FRANCE.—An active, American business man proposes to leave in two weeks for Europe; will take in charge for the trip two or three lads, or act as secretary to a gentleman, or attend to any other business; is an experienced traveler and a thorough disciplinarian; time of absence, four to six months; refers to Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson, Rev. Dr. Crosby, A. R. Wetmore, Esq., W. A. Booth, Esq., C. B. Knerals, Esq., Nathan Bishop, LL. D., H. M. Pierce, LL. D., and other well-known names. Address HAYWARD, No. 56 East 26th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman or groom; is competent and trustworthy; understands vegetables and flower garden; can milk; can produce good City recommendation for sobriety and honesty. Address EDWARD, Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an experienced and competent first-class groom and careful driver; has the best of City reference from present employer. Call or address COACHMAN, private stable, No. 2 West 30th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, SOber single man, as gardener and farmer; understands the care and management of horses and cows; can milk; can come well recommended. Apply to W. M., Box No. 206 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; reliable references given; will make himself useful. Address H. L., Box No. 20[illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced man as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; no objections to the country; best of City reference. Call or address J. B., No. 3[illegible] 6th-av., in the feed-store.

SHIPPING.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK.
REDUCTION OF RATES
TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Excursion tickets, $170, currency.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, June 22.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, June 29.
IOWA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, July 6.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York,
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT....SATURDAY, July 13
EUROPE...........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, July 27
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine)
payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
VERA CRUZ......HILLIARD....SATURDAY, July 20
Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $50, currency, including wine.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA..............June 29
CHICAGO................July 13
MANHATTAN.............July 27
MINNESOTA..............Aug. 10
From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
BETWEEN
ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS,
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:

From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms	$75—$90 00
Steerage	32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin	90 00
Steerage	40 00

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin........$170 | Steerage..........$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
MISSISSIPPI.....G. V. Sumner....Saturday, June 22
FULTON..........C. H. Townsend..Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice.....Saturday, July 20
ARAGO...........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, August 3
MISSISSIPPI.....C. Sumner.......Saturday, Aug. 17
and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS..............$120
SECOND-CLASS.............70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.

The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $20 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF ANTWERP........SATURDAY.....June 22
CITY OF CORK............WEDNESDAY...June 26
CITY OF BOSTON.........SATURDAY.....June 29
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......WEDNESDAY...July 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY.....July 6
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, sailing from Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
LOUISIANA, WEBSTER.........SATURDAY, June 22
THE QUEEN, GROGAN..........SATURDAY, June 29
DENMARK, THOMSON..........SATURDAY, July 6
ERIN, HALL....................SATURDAY, July 13
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 26.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 3.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 10.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 31.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........................$150
Second Cabin Passage........................100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage..........................$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........................$125
Second Cabin Passage........................80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TARIFA..................................June 26
PALMYRA...............................July 3
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....................................$100 Gold.
Steerage..................................$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.........June 15 | SATURDAY.....July 13
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau.................$45
Passage money to Havana.................50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships
EAGLE..............GREENE..THURSDAY, June 27
COLUMBIA..........BARTON...THURSDAY, July 4
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS....THURSDAY, July 11
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship CHARLES C. LEARY, Capt. SAMUEL E. FOOTE, is now receiving freight and will sail TO-DAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14, E. R., connecting at Charleston for all points on the South Carolina Railroad, and with the steamer DICTATOR, for Florida. Freight received till hour of sailing.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JULY 1—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. PLEONNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JULY 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
JULY 20—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of June 11 will connect at San Francisco for Japan and China.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship
NEVADA, 3,000 tons burden,
Capt. JERRY W. SMITH,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on MONDAY, July 1, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
MOSES TAYLOR,
Capt. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place.
D. A. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR,
will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, June 29, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS....July 15
ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER..........July 27
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

NEW DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS
TO
ANTWERP.
The fine A 1 iron steamship
ACHILLES,
W. RICHES, Commander,
Will positively sail for above port on
SATURDAY, June 29,
from Pier No. 8, North River.
For freight or passage apply to
CHRISTIAN BORS,
No. 18 Exchange-place,
Or to
FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers,
No. 15 South William-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GENERAL GRANT will follow on June 29.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, June 22.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The first-class steamship
PERIT,
E. A. DELANOY, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
Receiving freight NOW.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 6 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents.
No. 88 Liberty-st.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship RALEIGH, leaving Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 3 P. M., will give through bills of lading to the above points, to be reshipped at New-Orleans. For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, Sundays excepted, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO KEYPORT.—Steamer SYLVAN GROVE will leave Harlem every SUNDAY MORNING at 7 A. M.; 8th-st., at 7:30 A. M.; Peck-slip, at 8; Barclay-st., North River, at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 P. M., landing at Union, Rossville, Woodbridge, Tottenville and Amboy each way.

SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO COLLEGE Point, Whitestone, City Island, New-Rochelle and Glen Cove. Steamer SYLVAN STREAM will leave Peck-slip every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning leaves Glen Cove at 3:30, New-Rochelle at 4 P. M., landing at 8th-st. and 37th-st. each way.

THE LARGE STEAMBOAT GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons and cabin. Dudley's Grove, Alderney Park and Myers' Grove; also, barges Walter Sands, Wm. Myers, Wm. Jay Haskett and Wm. H. Martin. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & Co., on board or barges foot of Morton-st.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO SHREWSBURY.—The steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, positively at 7 A. M., for the Highlands, Red Bank and intermediate landings. Returning, leave Red Bank at 11¾ A. M.

TO LET—FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND PICnics, Pomona Grove, Port Richmond, S. I. Inquire at Pier No. 19 N. R., S. I. Ferry.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Eighth Collection District of New-York, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York.
ANNUAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 190 5th-av., (in the rear of the Second National Bank,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on MONDAY, 24th June, and ending on SATURDAY, 20th July, for the receipt of said taxes, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon incomes, billiard tables, carriages, plate, watches and licenses.

The number of taxpayers in this District is so great that much trouble and delay will be avoided by early payments. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
THOS. E. SMITH, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, No. 83 Cedar-st., comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City of New-York. ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the first day of August ensuing, and ending on the first day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

NOTICE.—IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ACT incorporating "The New-York Board of Fire Underwriters," passed May 9, 1867, notice is hereby given that a meeting will be held at the rooms of the Board of Underwriters, No. 156 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of determining whether the Fire Patrol, mentioned in said act, shall be sustained for two years ensuing, and for fixing the maximum amount of expenses which shall be incurred therefor. All incorporated insurance companies or associations doing business in this City may be represented by one of their officers or by its agent; and each organization represented at such meeting shall be entitled to one vote.
By order of the New-York Board of Underwriters,
JAMES M. McLEAN, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.
GEORGE W. SAVAGE, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA
BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.

In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.

State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.
G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. O. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, June 19, 3 P. M.	Thursday, June 20, 6¾ P. M.
Thursday, June 20, 3½ P. M.	Friday, June 21, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, June 22, 10½ A. M.	Saturday, June 22, 5½ P. M.
Sunday, June 23, 7 A. M.	Sunday, June 23, 11¾ A. M.

GREAT REDUCTION—LOW FARE TO THE WEST, NORTH and EAST, via TROY LINE OF STEAMERS, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.

LIST OF FARES FROM NEW-YORK.

Albany and Troy	$1 00	Saratoga	1 75
Schenectady	1 37	Fort Edward	2 45
Fonda	1 39	Whitehall	3 30
Utica	2 45	Rutland	4 00
Rome	2 76	Burlington	6 00
Syracuse	3 54	North Adams	2 00
Rochester	5 30	St. Albans	7 25
Lockport	6 35	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Montreal	9 75
Buffalo	6 75		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office or on board.

LOWER HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S DAILY LINE, (Sundays excepted,) for GRASSY POINT, steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW.
TIME TABLE.

LEAVE		LEAVE	
Warren-st.	4 00 P. M.	Grassy Point	6 30 A. M.
Yonkers	5 00 P. M.	Haverstraw	6 40 A. M.
Irvington	5 30 P. M.	Sing Sing	7 15 A. M.
Tarrytown	5 45 P. M.	Tarrytown	7 45 A. M.
Sing Sing	6 15 P. M.	Irvington	8 00 A. M.
Haverstraw	6 45 P. M.	Yonkers	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Grassy Pt.	7 00 P. M.	Arrive Warren-st.	9 30 A. M.

No freight received after 3 P. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A.M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A.M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD on THURSDAY, May 16, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Wednesday, 19th	3½	P. M.	Thursday, 20th	7	A. M.
Thursday, 20th	4	P. M.	Friday, 21st	7	A. M.
Saturday, 22d	11	A. M.	Saturday, 22d	6	P. M.
Sunday, 23d	7	A. M.	Sunday, 23d	12	M.

FOR HARTFORD—STOPPING AT ALL POINTS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER—MERCHANTS' LINE—The new and elegant side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, and W. W. COIT, Capt. E. GEER, leaves daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 12 North River. Returning, leaves Hartford, from Chapin's Wharf, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. Fare $1. No extra charge for berths. Meals and state rooms extra.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare 75 cents. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, 12 o'clock noon; steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½, 34th-st. at 7¾; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Coldspring and Cornwall; returning, leaves Newburgh at 1½ P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The ANTELOPE leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily, (without exception,) at 8 A. M. Lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND.—Boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Dey and Cortlandt sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M., 12 M., 2, 4, 5:30 and 7 P. M. SUNDAYS at 8:30, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 6 and 7:30 P. M. N. B.—To let for Sunday-schools and pic-nics, Pomona Grove.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK leaves Christopher-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12¼ o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

IMPORTANT FOR BUYERS AND HIRERS OF PIANOS.
FOR SALE,
7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LOUIS XIV. STYLE.
WORTH $450.
WILL BE SOLD BY MONTHLY PAYMENT OF $4 50.

The Brooklyn Musical Instrument Saving and Loan Society, chartered by the State, is now three years in successful operation, and distributes Pianos among its members at the above rates.

The Society have so far distributed over one hundred Pianos, and they have given universal satisfaction. The Pianos are to be seen, and further information will be given, at the office of the Society, No. 367 Fulton-st., under the Park Theatre. Letters to be directed to the Secretary, H. GOLDSMITH, at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GERARD WILLET, President. WM. KRAFT, Treasurer.
RUDOLPH FULLGRAFF, V.P. H. GOLDSMITH, Secretary.
D. S. S. GUY. CH. FIELD.
Dr. F. BOND. Dr. H. MEDLER.
A. KURTH. FR. DEPFUHL,
N. H. DAVIS.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 8[illegible]5 BROADWAY,
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured: warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—FOURTEEN SECOND-hand pianos, of various makes, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS,
Pianos to rent. No. 652 Broadway.

30 SECOND-HAND PIANOS, FROM $75 to $225. Also, new pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders receive prompt attention.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
ON SATURDAY, June 22, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; rosewood and black-walnut parlor suits, in reps and brocatel; black-walnut centre-tables, etageres, rosewood and black-walnut bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, commodes, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; wardrobes, toilet tables, black-walnut and oak extension tables, chairs, china, glassware, &c.
ALSO,
At 12 o'clock.
Mahogany and black-walnut frame billiard tables, with balls, cues, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On SATURDAY, June 22, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
HORSES, CARRIAGES, PONIES, &c.
A valuable pair of bay horses, 16 hands high, about 8 years old, perfectly gentle and kind in all harness, one of which cost $540 a few months since; they are very stylish drivers and good travelers. Also, two very fine ponies, one of them goes in all harness, the other under saddle.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
On SATURDAY, June 22, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.,
RUBBER GOODS, &c.,
consisting of India rubber goods, fixtures and tools, India rubber in various forms and gutta-percha tools used to manufacture India rubber and gutta-percha and many other articles in the line, being the balance of a large establishment giving up business.
SALE POSITIVE WITHOUT RESERVE.
ALSO
about 10,000 Gannett's patent self-filling clothes-sprinklers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS AND MINER.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE BELONGING TO THE LATE REUBEN WITHERS, ESQ., DECEASED.
SALE PEREMPTORY.
Will sell at auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in this City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 9th day of July next, all that piece or parcel of land, with a three-story house and other buildings thereon erected, situated on the westerly side of 2d-av., No. 135, between St. Mark's-place and 9th-st.; lot 35x120 feet. Further particulars will be found in the legal advertisement in the *Journal of Commerce.*

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On TUESDAY, June 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 135 West 21st-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On THURSDAY, June 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 56 West 39th-st.,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND BALMORALS.
DRURY & CO.
will sell at auction for cash on MONDAY, June 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the Boot and Shoe Commission Salesrooms, No. 162 Broadway, near Maiden-lane,
FIVE HUNDRED CASES OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
comprising a large and well-assorted variety of men's, women's and children's goods, adapted to the requirements of the trade for City, Western and Southern trade, consigned by manufacturers for peremptory sale. Catalogues and samples ready.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
BY MINER & SOMERVILLE, IN BROOKLYN.
THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 22,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE
OLD BROOKLYN MARKET,
FULTON-STREET, NEAR JAMES-STREET,
Two blocks from Fulton Ferry:
TWO BUSINESS HORSES,
THREE ROAD HORSES,
FAMILY TEAM,
SPLENDID BLACK PONY,
TWO ROCKAWAYS,
THREE ROAD WAGONS,
Several sets of single and double harness; several other horses; several other wagons, &c., &c., &c.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE,
MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.
By THEALL & BROS., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) June 22, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st.: A general assortment of household furniture, (removed for convenience of sale,) viz.: Carved rosewood and walnut parlor suites in satin and reps; etageres, dressing-bureaus, washstands, sofas, lounges, chairs and easy-chairs; walnut, oak and enameled bedroom suites, marble-tops; fine feather beds and pillows, curled hair, straw and husk mattresses, sheets, counterpanes, reps and lace curtains, extension dining-tables, secretary and library bookcases, tables and desks; also an assortment of office furniture, desks, tables, &c.; mirrors, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets. Catalogues now ready.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Saturday,) June 22, at 11½ o'clock on Pier No. 9 East River:
3[illegible]0 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
80[illegible] boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Balance of cargo brig *Licurgus*, from Palermo.

FIFTY-FIRST AUCTION SALE.
50,000 TO 60,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1867.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1867.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, June 26, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon,
50,000 TO 60,000 TONS
of fresh mined Coal, from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of July, 1867.
Also, at the same time and place,
10,000 TONS
deliverable at Washington, N. J., during the month of July, 1867.
TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, if required, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
By order of Rear-Admiral Charles H. Bell, Commandant, I will sell at public auction, at the Navy-Yard, New-York, on THURSDAY, June 27, at 12 M., the following as they are, viz.:
A quantity of oakum shakings, Manila rope, &c.
A lot of coal cinders from brass furnaces.
A lot of wrought iron borings.
Six iron galleys.
A lot of carpenter's tools, paints, oils, &c.
Also, about 20 tons of American and foreign hemp.
Terms as usual.
EDWARD HOOKER, U. S. N.,
Naval Storekeeper.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 8TH-AV., 53D AND LEWIS STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, June 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of W. V. McDaniel, Esq., Referee:
LEWIS-ST.—The lot of land, with the five-story brick store and dwelling on the front, and the three-story brick dwelling on the rear thereof, situate on the westerly side of Lewis-st, between Stanton and Houston sts., known as No. 111 Lewis-st.
8TH-AV.—5 four-story brown-stone front stores and dwellings, situate on the southeast corner of 8th-av. and 53d-st., and known as Nos. 746, 748, 750, 752 and 754. The houses have on each floor above the stores water-closets, range, boiler, stationary washtubs, and all modern improvements.
53D-ST.—The three-story brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the south side of 53d-st., 80 feet east of 8th-av., known as No. 150. The house contains all modern improvements, and is in good order.
N. SOLOMON, Attorney, No. 112 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF 3½ YEARS' LEASE OF 15 LOTS, WITH VALUABLE BULKHEAD ON 13TH-AV., 21ST AND 22D STS., FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE NORTH RIVER WAREHOUSING COMPANY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
The lease of 15 lots of land situate on West 21st and 22d sts. and 13th-av., together with the valuable bulkhead in front thereof. The lease is from Clement C. Moore, has 17 years to run from August, 1863, at an annual ground rent of $3,075, payable quarterly, with an absolute renewal of 21 years, at an appraised ground rent, and a still further renewal of 21 years more, or improvements to be paid for.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1897.
Will be sold at public auction, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 9th of July next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following-described property:
25,234 pairs Machine-sewed Boots.
58,989 pairs Machine-sewed Bootees.
13,500 pounds of Wall Tents.
6,900 pounds of Common Tents.
18,000 pounds of Hospital Tents.
10,900 pounds of Shelter Tents.
7,355 pounds of Canvas.
Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.
TERMS—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down and balance before goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase.
Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Asst. Q. M. G. U. S. A.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION, BY order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Hon. DARIUS PECK, Referee, on SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, at 2 P. M., at the Court-house in Hudson, Columbia County,
THE EMPIRE LOOM WORKS, AT STOCKPORT,
Columbia County, on Claverack Creek, a never-failing water-power, five miles north of Hudson, N. Y.
Main building, brick factory and machine shop, 250x50 feet, two stories, with wheel-house, turbine wheel and shafting attached, with 12 to 14 feet head of water; carpenter's shop and saw-mill, large foundry and forging-shop, pattern-shop, cleaning-shop, two barns, with stable, and brick office, inclosing about five acres, and premises for about 500 workmen. Also,
THE EMPIRE HOUSE HOTEL,
with stable, barn, icehouse, &c., with accommodations for 30 to 40 persons; also, 12 double and single frame dwellings for workmen, and about 70 acres meadow and pasture land.
For further particulars apply at No. 155 Duane-st., New-York, or to the Referee, at Hudson.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 27, at 11 A. M., on the premises, Morrisania Hotel, Public Hall and other buildings adjacent thereto, together with a large number of valuable lots adjoining the residences of Robert Bonner and D. McMahon, Esqs., being a part of the estate of the late N. McGraw. For maps and particulars apply at No. 77 Cedar-st.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. BOGART, AUCtioneer, will sell at public auction on SATURDAY, June 22, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Auction Rooms No. 1 North William-st., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the stock and fixtures of a daguerreotype and photograph establishment, consisting of cameras, headrests, backgrounds, printing frames, machinery and working implements, &c.
JOHN H. HILLIER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. BOGART, AUCtioneer, will sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, 18 lunch counter stools, 24 cane-bottom arm-chairs, and a lot of assorted glassware.
JOHN H. HILLIER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Public attention is invited to the sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, June 25, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, of the following valuable property belonging to the estate of the late James McBrair, viz.:
Lot and building No. 96 Wall-st.; lot and building No. 121 Water-st.; one lot on west side of Madison-av., north of 40th-st.; six lots on north side of 40th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., and part of lot northeast corner of 5th-av. and 40th-st.
G. TILLOTSON, Referee,
No. 40 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer—Office No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.
76 BUILDING PLOTS AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—By the New-Jersey Central Railroad from foot of Liberty-st., New-York; time, twenty minutes. Will sell on TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the ground, 76 valuable building plots, situated as above, on Avenue V, 3d, 4th and 5th sts. The above property is surrounded by fine improvements; the neighborhood is first-class; the view from the property is grand, overlooking the Bay and Harbor of New-York, Staten Island, Newark City and Bay, &c., &c. The access to this property is first-class, by the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., New-York—time, twenty minutes; also by dummy steam-cars every hour during the day and by steamboat to the Point every hour; also, only two blocks from the Bergen Point Plank Road, one of the finest drives in Hudson County; title perfect; terms easy. For particulars apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 22, 1867, at 12½ o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern: 5 first mortgage bonds, $1,000 each of the Southwest Pacific Railroad Company, Missouri, bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum, payable July 1 and Jan. 1. These bonds are secured by a mortgage to Charles H. Ward, of Messrs. Ward & Co., and W. H. Aldrich, Secretary of the Union Trust Company, on a complete railroad, and on the lands belonging thereto. These bonds are also guaranteed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company which has a land grant from Congress of fifty-five million acres. (Hypothecated.)

THE TURF.

JEROME PARK RACES.
NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of this week, trains on this Road will run direct to the track, as follows: Leaving depot corner of 42d-st. and 4th-av. at 1:30 and 2 P. M.; returning immediately after the races.
I. C. BUCKHOUT,
JUNE 17, 1867. Engineer and Gen. Sup't.

SPORTING.

YACHT FOR SALE.
Completely furnished; has all the modern improvements; 31 tons, 41 feet long; draws 4½ feet water; finished last July at a cost of $8,350. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MEDICAL.

TO THE LADIES.
THE FEMALE UTERINE SUPPORTER is the only safeguard that is not injurious to the health. Send for circular or remit the price, $10, and one with full directions will be sent you.
JENKS, MANSFIELD & CO.,
Sole Agents for the U. S.,
Office, No. 697 Broadway, N. Y.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS
AT THE OFFICE OF DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 STANTON-ST. He makes the greatest cures known, being the discoverer of the only sure remedies for diseases of a delicate character. Permanent cure for the worst cases of constitutional syphilis, gonorrhœa, strictures, enlargement of the prostrate glands, diseases produced by man's youthful imprudence, &c. Since Dr. Kennedy opened in this City, all the many cases that have come under his care have been cured, without a single exception. Some of these were of years' standing. Special attention paid to all diseases of the genito-urinary organs, such as gonorrhœa, gleet, gravel, strictures in every form, diseases of the kidneys, bladder and prostrate gland, mercurial affections, diseases of the skin; also comprising primary, secondary, tertiary and hereditary syphilis. Dr. Kennedy's treatment is perfect, shortest, safest and best. The patient takes no nauseous doses, but a cure is obtained without pain, inconvenience or change of diet.
IMPORTANT LETTER TO LADIES, showing how acute suffering may be avoided. Also to young men on early error. Address, inclosing stamp, W. POWERS, M. D., No. 191 Stanton-st.
DISQUALIFICATIONS TO MARRIAGE, diseases and abuses, which hurry thousands to their graves. Infallible method of cure, in sealed envelope. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., New-York.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Private Diseases, at the office of DR. GRINDLE, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY-STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera; those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Consultation free.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

COLDS, INFLUENZA AND DISORDERS OF THE CHEST AND THROAT.
The Paté Pectoral and Sirop Pectoral de Nafé de Delangrenier, No. 26 rue Richelieu, Paris, are of incontestable efficacy against these disorders. Certified by the Presidents and members of the Academy of Medicine of France. May be had of FOUGERA, Chemist, No. 30 North William-st., and of JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Union-square, New-York.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

PILES, PILES, PILES.—DITCHETT'S CELebrated remedy for the piles for sale at No. 2 New-Chambers-st., corner of Chatham, where certificates of our most prominent citizens who have been cured can be seen.

FRENCH DOCTOR.—E. MOUCHEL, NO. 832 Broadway; pupil of Ricord; 16 years' practice.
Cure private diseases.
Specialty.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound—like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

DR. A. ROSENBERG—FOR PRIVATE DISeases, both sexes, nervous and debilitated sufferers, cure without fail. Office 129 Prince-st., near Wooster.

ALL REQUIRING SPECIAL MEDICAL or surgical treatment, from whatever cause, should read the special advertisement of Dr. GRINDLE. Dr. Grindle is a regularly educated physician, a graduate of the New-York University Medical College, has a very large office practice, and is making some astonishing cures of neglected and unskillfully treated cases.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

FIREWORKS.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices; dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No 39 John-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THE LAST DAY.
AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
the splendid spectacular play of the
LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,
produced at a great expense, and on
A SCALE OF UNEQUALED GRANDEUR,
the piece culminating in the exciting scene of
THE EARTHQUAKE.
TREMENDOUS ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.
POMPEII IS BURIED IN BURNING LAVA.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
MRS. HAWKINS, the Oregon Bearded Lady,
ALEX. MONTAG, A LIVING SKELETON, 32 years old; 5 feet 8 inches high; weighs 54 pounds.
On exhibition at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.,
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
REMARKABLE NOVELTIES JUST ADDED:
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, FOUR YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 220 POUNDS;
A GIANTESS, DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 16 feet long, together with two young.
SAKIS, OR WHISKERED MONKEY, very rare.
A YELLOW JAPANESE EEL.
300 SPECIMENS LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
MONDAY, June 24—THE SEA OF ICE.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.,
NOW OPEN.
The largest and most complete place of amusement in America. Curiosities of nature and art from all parts of the world. THE DRAMATIC COMPANY is one of the most brilliant and versatile talent.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING
the entertainments will commence in the
LECTURE ROOM, with Banvard's original
PAINTING OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
Following which each day, at 3 and 8 P. M. in the elegant and spacious Theatre, will be performed the comedy of A HUSBAND OF AN HOUR.
To conclude with the farce of TURN HIM OUT.
Admission, 30 cents; Dress Circle and Parquette, 40 cents extra; Orchestra Chairs, 70 cents extra; Boxes, $10; Children under ten, 20 cents. Open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M.
MONDAY, June 24, will be presented ROB ROY MACGREGOR, with original music, new scenery, new costumes, properties, &c.

FRENCH THEATRE.
THE GRAND ARAB COMPANY,
THE CHAMPION ATHLETES OF THE WORLD,
Composed of the
CHILDREN OF THE DESERT OF SAHARA,
Of the Beni-Zoug-Zoug Tribe.
THIRTY-SIX STARS, MAKE THEIR
FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK
ON MONDAY, JUNE 24,
in their wonderful feats, which have been the admiration of every European capital.
Director, SIDI-EL-HADJ-ALI-BEN-MAHOMED.
Engagement of the favorite comedians,
MR. AND MRS. GOMERSAL,
with a VAUDEVILLE COMPANY, who will appear EACH EVENING in an Operatic Comedietta, during the engagement of the celebrated Arabs.
Sale of tickets will commence Saturday, at the Box Office of the Theatre, at Schirmer's, NO. 701 Broadway, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Admission to Parquet, Dress Circle, including reserve seats, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents. Private boxes, four seats, $5; proscenium boxes, $8.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

FRENCH THEATRE—TO-NIGHT.
CLOSING NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
ROMEO AND JULIET TO-NIGHT.
Mr. WM. F. LEGGETT, Jr., as ROMEO.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, JUNE 22, 1867.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
ROMEO AND JULIET.
ROMEO.....................MR. WM. F. LEGGETT, Jr.

TERRACE GARDEN—SUNDAY.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET...........................Proprietor
THEODORE THOMAS'
SECOND GRAND
SUNDAY CONCERT,
ON SUNDAY EVENING, June 23, at 7½,
on which ocasion a varied and splendid programme will be performed by
THEODORE THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA.
CONDUCTOR................................Mr. F. J. EBEN
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

GRAND SCOTTISH MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT in aid of the National Wallace Monument Fund, will take place at Irving Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 26. Messrs. Kennedy, Simpson, Lombard, Charles Kemble Mason, and Miss Alice M. Harrison will appear. Tickets $1. To be had at the office of the *Scottish American Journal*, and of members of Monument Committee.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY will hereafter be known as THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
Vacation from July 1 till Sept. 1.
The Conservatory will open in September, at No. 82 5th-av., and No. 820 Broadway, with a branch in Brooklyn.
The best Professors in Europe and America are engaged, and the price of instruction so regulated that the immense advantages of the institution will be available to all.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER AND A. F. LEJEAL,
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary. Musical Directors.

GRAND OPENING OF THE MICRO-STEREOPTICON, on MONDAY EVENING, June 24, at 8 o'clock, at the New-York Assembly Rooms, No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Hicksville and Hempstead.
3 P. M., Express train to Riverhead, and to Greenport on Saturdays.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and Hempstead.
5:30 P. M., Farmingdale, Glen Cove, and way stations, and on Saturdays to North Islip.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M. for Yaphank; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE.
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

FOR LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, May 13, 1867, the lines will run as follows, from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st.:
At 11:15 A. M.—EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE, for Philadelphia, Long Branch, &c. At 4 P. M.—For Long Branch, Tom's River, and intermediate stations, touching at Pier No. 3 (for passengers only) at 4:15 P. M.
FAST FREIGHT LINE—Leaves Pier No. 32 at 5:30 P. M. for Philadelphia direct, and for all points on the road, and on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Freight taken at low rates, and quick time uniformly made.
RETURNING:
EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE—For New-York, &c., leaves Philadelphia from Vine-st. ferry, at 7:45 A. M. From Long Branch, for New-York, at 7:25 A. M., and 11:40 A. M.
THROUGH FARE TO PHILADELPHIA ONLY $2.
Tickets can be procured and baggage checked at Davidson & Co.'s Express Office, No. 956 Broadway.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF THE LOCAL DRAMA
TREASURE TROVE, TREASURE TROVE,
TREASURE TROVE, TREASURE TROVE.
LAST WEEK OF THE
GREAT STOCK EXCHANGE SCENE,
GREAT STOCK EXCHANGE SCENE.
LAST WEEK OF THE
ROMANTIC WATERFALL,
ROMANTIC WATERFALL,
AND
RESCUE OF THE CANAGAGA,
RESCUE OF THE CANAGAGA.
LAST WEEK OF THE BEAUTIFUL SECORS.
Allen Pierce's Room; Grounds of the Union Hotel and Leland Opera House; Corridor in the Union Hotel; Falls of the Canagaga; Exterior of the New-York Stock Exchange; Interior of the New-York Stock Exchange; Herald Building and Loew Bridge; Home of the Suydams; Exterior of Grace Church; Interior of Grace Church.
Allen Pierce, a Surgeon.........................Mr. George Clark
Larry Barnes, his Cousin, a little fast, in fact a Barkeeper and Colonel....Mr. Stuart Robson
Hastings, Convict No. 65, Blackwell's Island.........Mr. W. Whalley
Warden...Mr. Henderson | Convict No. 22. Mr. Chalmers
Turnkey.......Mr. Burrell | Convict No. 58....Mr. Herne
Mr. Suydam, a wealthy New-Yorker...Mr. A. W. Fenno
Mr. Haywood, one of the Ring.......Mr. McKee Rankin
Samuel Tweggs, his Confidential Assistant. Mr. E. Lamb
Mr. Jenkins, an English Tourist, you know.........Mr. Belville Ryan
Mr. Tremont, a Gentleman from Chicago.........Mr. Harry Wall
Mr. Lindell, a Gentleman from St. Louis....Mr. E. Fyfe
Mr. Burnett, a Gentleman from Cincinnati.........Mr. John Boyd
Mr. Galt, a Sprig of Louisville..................Mr. Field
Miles McCarthy, a Groom.................Mr. J. M. Ward
Walter at the Union...........................Mr. Peck
Vice-President of the Board of Stock Brokers.........Mr. C. Foster
Hardcheek, a Broker.......................Mr. Johnson
Mr. Brunter, Head of the Ring....Mr. Humphrey Bland
Hoplite, a Bull...........................Mr. Davenport
Purdy, a Bear..Mr. Decker | Skelter, a Bull. Mr. French
Briggs, a Curb-stone Operator..........Mr. Denniston
Hawkins, a Lame Duck.......................Mr. Burke
Grace Suydam......................Miss Kate Newton
Mrs. Matchison, with a Daughter to marry.........Miss Amelia Harris
Hon. Mrs. Solicitous, Patroness of the Charity Lotteries, canvassing for all sorts of Hospitals.........Mrs. Eldridge
Mrs. Harpaway, a Saratoga Belle......Mrs. Mark Smith
Miss Annie Matchison, the Marriageable Daughter.........Miss Lillie Eldridge
Maggy, a Chambermaid.........Miss Alice Harrison
Ladies and Gentlemen, Brokers, Messengers, Bulls, Bears, Lame Ducks, Sharps, Flats, Convicts, Waiters, Servants, &c., &c.
TREASURE TROVE!
A NEW-YORK STORY OF SOME BURIED GOLD
INCIDENTALLY:
THE PROLOGUE—THE BURIED TREASURE.
Blackwell's Island. Surgeon Allen Pierce's Room.
The March to Supper of the Convicts.
The Story of the Buried Gold at Spuyten Duyvel Creek.
Death of Hastings.
ACT 1ST.—THE TREASURE UNEARTHED.
Saratoga. Scene 1.—Grounds of the Union Hotel and the Leland Opera House.
Scene 2.—Corridor in the Union Hotel. Finding of the Opal Broach!
Scene 3.—The Falls of the Canagaga. The Ride up the Indian Crag. Rescue from the Canagaga.
ACT 2D.—THE TREASURE LOST. THE GREAT ERIE DAY.
New-York. Scene 1.—Brunter's Bank Parlor. Scene 2.—Broad-st. Exterior of the New-York Stock Exchange.
Scene 3.—Interior of New-York Stock Exchange. The Financial Centre of the American Continent, and how they do it. Great Game of Finance.
ACT 3D.—THE TREASURE CLAIMED.
Scene 1.—Broadway, from Ann to Fulton-st. The *Herald* Building and the Loew Bridge.
Scene 2.—Home of the Suydams.
ACT 4TH.—Go, forever, Secret of the Opal Broach.
"The Jewel was indeed my Mother's."
Tableau Drop—Exterior of Grace Church.
Tableau Vivant Finale—Interior of Grace Church.
THE END IN PEACE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..................WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, June 22,
TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes.
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
SATURDAY, June 22.
GRAND MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK,
when all the new scenes and effects will be given.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.
SECOND WEEK
of the
FOURTH ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT
of the popular Irish comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
PRODUCTION
of the great Irish Drama of
SHAMUS O'BRIEN.
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
will be presented the new Irish drama, in three acts, by Messrs. T. B. McDonough and F. G. Maeder, entitled
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
the
BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.
A Tale of '98.
With Picturesque Groupings,
Characteristic Dances,
Beautiful Songs,
Exciting Tableaux,
Appropriate overture and incidental music, arranged expressly for the piece by the late John P. Cooke, Esq., and a
CAST OF REMARKABLE STRENGTH AND RARE EXCELLENCE.

SHAMUS O'BRIEN, the Bould Boy of Glengall, with a patriotic song, entitled "The Green Above the Red," written expressly for the piece by J. B. Leverich, Esq.	MR.
OWNEY DUGAN, from Skibbereen	DAN
DENNY DOYLE, the piper	
THIGHEEN O'LEARY, an old harper	BRYANT

supported by
A FULL AND EFFICIENT COMPANY.
Incidental to the drama, a peculiarly characteristic dance, entitled the
"RUCTION JIG,"
the music composed expressly for the dance by John Brougham, Esq.

In active preparation, a new Irish Drama, written by Messrs. Henry Morford and John Brougham, expressly for Mr. Bryant.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON and EVENING.
TWO PERFORMANCES. LUCILLE WESTERN IN BOTH.
ONLY FLOWERS OF THE FOREST MATINEE,

MATINEE AT 1½.	EVENING AT 7½.
ONLY MATINEE OF FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.	LAST NIGHT OF FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.

MONDAY—DICKENS' MASTERPIECE, OLIVER TWIST.

BOWERY THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT OF MR. AND MRS. SELDEN IRWIN.
THE HIDDEN HAND.
IN AND OUT OF PLACE.
NICK OF THE WOODS.
MONDAY—Miss KATE FISHER as MAZEPPA, with her trained horse Wonder.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
FIFTH-AV. OPERA HOUSE,
ADJOINING FIFTH-AV. HOTEL.
GRAND ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.
A GREAT BILL THIS WEEK.
THE RIVAL'S RENDEZVOUS,
which has been received the past week with SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER, will be repeated until further notice, MR. BURCHARD, GEORGE CHRISTY, and all the Company, in several new and amusing acts.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way

The last week of the season.	THE ONLY LEON.
The last week of the season.	Mr. EDWIN KELLY.
The last week of the season.	Mr. EPH HORN.
The last week of the season.	NELSE SEYMOUR.
The last week of the season.	THE JAPS.
The last week of the season.	Mrs. NORMA.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen FRIDAY, Sept. 20.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
LITCHFIELD, CONN.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:
Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. F. Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilyea, D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE EXAMINAtions for admission will be held at the College, corner of 49th-st. and 4th-av., on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, June 21 and 22, commencing at 9½ A. M.
Commencement at the Academy of Music on TUESDAY, 25th June, at 10½ A. M.
The Baccalaureate Sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. LEONARD, of the class of '25, on SUNDAY EVENING, June 23, at 8 o'clock, in Trinity Chapel.
HENRY DRISLER, L. L. D.,
Acting President.
The annual meeting of the Alumni Association will be held in the College Library on MONDAY EVENING, June 24, at 7½ o'clock.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—AN INstitution for a thorough and conscientious education of the highest order at a moderate cost. Course of study both academic and collegiate. Whole expenses of board and tuition, $150 for half-yearly session. Early definite applications have preference in rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened for the ensuing year on the 26th of September.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 1[illegible]. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, Conn.—A family school for boys under fourteen years of age. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—FOR THE AUTUMN, BY A YOUNG lady of some experience, a situation as daily governess in a school or private family, to teach the English branches, French, and the rudiments of Latin. Address GOVERNESS, Station L, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EDUCATION AND refinement a position as English governess to a child or two, not over twelve years of age; would have no objection to assist in plain sewing out of study hours. Address Miss H. A. L., Station H, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY (TEACHER IN THIS City) would accept, for the Summer, the position of governess in a cultivated family. Address, for three days, TEACHER, *Eclectic Magazine* Office, 5 Beekman-st.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY WISHES TO teach French and Music. Apply to Prof. VAILLANT, Cleveland, Ohio.

POLITICS IN VIRGINIA.

Dilatory Opening of the Personal Canvass for the Convention—New Distribution of Political Power Among the Subdivisions of the State.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LYNCHBURGH, Monday, June 17, 1867.

The canvass for our State Convention is slow in opening. The delay is produced by a novel and embarrassing circumstance. Nothing can be done in real earnest until the candidates actually take the field, and these decline to announce themselves from ignorance of what will constitute the integral constituencies. The present distribution of representation will be wholly subverted. The Congressional act for reconstruction provides that the Convention shall consist of as many delegates as compose the popular branch of the Provisional Legislature. In Virginia this number is doubtful. The existing State Constitution provides that "the House of Delegates shall consist of not less than eighty and of not more than 104 members;" and it then goes on so to apportion representation among the counties, cities and towns as to create a House of Delegates, numbering 103 members. But this number embraces two members each for the Counties of Jefferson and Berkely, which have been, up to this time, successfully claimed by West Virginia, with the sanction of Congress. The present House of Delegates, therefore, actually consists of 99 members; but it may well be held that the State Constitution, in terms, and the Reconstruction Act of Congress, by implication, places it in the discretion of Gen. SCHOFIELD to constitute the Convention of a number ranging anywhere between 80 and 104 members. But this is a less embarrassing uncertainty than another which exists, which is as follows:

Heretofore, the distribution of representation has been quite arbitrary in our State Legislature. In Virginia we have long been afflicted with geographical parties on this question. The apportionment of legislative representation has been based, not upon white population exclusively, as the West has insisted; nor yet upon white population and property, (consisting in great part of slaves,) taken together, as the East has demanded; but always upon some accidental and arbitrary compromise which has been agreed upon by the contending interests as a temporary expedient. The secession of West Virginia would have given the advocates of the "mixed basis" a great preponderance over those of the "white basis;" but Congress has interfered by prescribing a new rule of apportionment, differing essentially from both the others, which will have regard simply to the number of registered voters in the distribution of the new representation. The change in the number of delegates to be elected under this new rule will affect not only the principal divisions of the State, but most of the counties in each district. It is a change that had not been dreamed of in the philosophy of either East or West. The existing apportionment furnishes no guide whatever to the new one. No single county can now judge with accuracy whether it will be entitled to elect one or more delegates separately, or whether it will be bunched into a district with one or more other counties, and empowered, jointly with these others, to elect one or more delegates—for all this depends upon the result of registration. Certain it is that the regions of the State containing large colored populations will gain under the new distribution, and their gain will entail a corresponding loss upon the regions where the negroes are few and the whites many in number. Thus the portions of country which were originally inclined to sympathize with Northern politics will suffer by this arrangement, and those in which the white population are most averse to Northern ideas will obtain an unexpected accession of political strength. In the few counties of Eastern Virginia (about 15) in which the negroes outnumber the whites, this gain will operate to their prejudice; but in most of the eastern counties the whites have a majority, and may be driven by the Radical politics of the negroes to vote together. Thus, in the very portion of the State in which the negro element gives an increase of representation, that representation may be mostly secured by the opponents of Radical politics.

Leaving, however, the partisan effect of the new distribution of representation out of view, and taking note only of the change which will be effected in the relative representative power of the several grand divisions of the State, I venture to give a few statistics not heretofore presented, even by the Virginia Press, in illustration of this subject. The State Auditor's Report for the year 1866 discloses the following facts: The whole number of white males aged 21 years and upward, assessed for taxation, was 124,792; and of colored males of like age so assessed, 73,004. But there were four counties from which the Auditor reported no returns, whose white males of the age mentioned were about 7,414, and whose black males were about 4,372. The addition of these latter gives a total of 132,206 white voters, (less the number disfranchised,) and of 77,376 colored voters. It is believed, however, that the Federal registration will be more searching than the State assessment, and that it will produce an aggregate of at least 125,000 qualified white voters and 84,000 qualified colored voters, which will make a grand total of 209,000 electors. If, therefore, the Convention should be decreed to consist of 99 members, the ratio of representation will be one delegate for each 2,111 registered voters. The application of this ratio, in detail, throughout the State will upturn the whole present system of representation, and therefore no definite arrangements for the candidacies can be made until after the registration shall have been completed, and Gen. SCHOFIELD shall have made the apportionment required by the act of Congress.

How this apportionment will affect the principal divisions of the State is shown by a few interesting statistics. There are four popularly recognized divisions of this character, namely: That lying east of the Blue Ridge and south of James River, called the Southside; that north of the river and east of the Ridge, known as the Northside, the Valley and the Southwest. In the Southside region, the Auditor's report gives 88,932 white voters, and 39,879 colored, or a total of 78,811. These numbers, if verified by the registration, will give 37 delegates to that portion of the State, which will be a gain of eight on its existing legislative representation. The Northside, according to the same authority, has 50,363 white voters, and 30,695 colored—81,058 of all colors. It will therefore be entitled to 38 delegates in the Convention; whereas it now has 37 in the popular branch of the Legislature. The Valley contains 19,700 white, and 3,390 colored voters, or a total of 23,090, and will therefore have but eleven delegates in the Convention, whereas her present representation is sixteen. The Southwest has 23,211 white, 3,412 colored, or 26,623 voters of all colors, which will entitle to but thirteen delegates, which will be a loss of four.

STATISTICS OF SUFFRAGE IN VIRGINIA.

Principal divisions of the State.	White males over 21 years	Colored males over 21 years	Total males over 21 years	Present legislative representation	Probable number of delegates in app'ing Convention
South side	38,932	39,879	78,811	29	37
North side	60,363	30,695	81,058	37	38
Valley	19,700	3,390	23,090	16	11
Southwest	23,211	3,412	26,623	17	13
Totals	142,206	77,376	209,582	99	99

It is to be observed, however, that the auditor's statistics are not so complete as to be entirely reliable; and that, in proportion as the number of white voters is lessened by disfranchisement, and that of colored voters is increased by the vigilance of registering officers, will the foregoing statistics of suffrage be changed. I conjecture that the registration will give to the south-side region forty delegates; and will take away by that fact one each from the numbers allowed in the preceding paragraph to the other three divisions.

It will be observed that in but one of the four grand divisions of the State, the South side, does the colored vote exceed the white; and in that the two votes are nearly equal. In all three of the remaining divisions, the white vote largely exceeds the other. This is not only true in each of these three divisions as wholes, but is true in each of the counties and neighborhoods composing them. If, therefore, the elections had been permitted to turn on the issues raised by the extreme Radicals, it is plain that they would have lost three of the principal geographical divisions of the State, which will probably elect fifty-nine out of the ninety-nine delegates who will constitute the convention. They would not only have lost these divisions, but their success in carrying more than twenty of the forty South-side delegates would have been extremely problematical. For, on the South-side, less than half of the counties have a majority of colored voters; and they could not have counted upon carrying more than these fifteen counties on their extreme issues. I think they would have lost more of them than they would have carried, besides losing all of the seventeen other counties having white majorities. You see, therefore, the importance of the recent convocation in Richmond. If there be a full registration and full vote on the part of the whites, the result in Virginia is doubtful. Senator WILSON's confidence in that regard is mistaken both in fact and in policy.

POW-HA-TAN.

THE LAW OF TREASON.

Opinion of Chief-Justice Chase.

In the United States Circuit Court for North Carolina, Chief-Justice CHASE delivered the following opinion on the question whether the people of the seceding States are relieved from payment of their Northern creditors by the sequestration acts of the Confederate Congress. We copy the opinion from the Raleigh *Standard* of the 20th:

Shortridge et al. vs. *Macon.*—This is an action for the recovery of the amount of a promissory note with interest.

There is no question of the liability of the defendant to the demand of the plaintiffs, unless he is excused by coerced payment of the note sued upon under an act of the self-styled Confederate Congress, passed Aug. 30, 1861, entitled "An act for the sequestration of the estates of alien enemies," and an amendatory act passed Feb. 15, 1862.

It is admitted that the plaintiffs were citizens of Pennsylvania; that the defendant was a citizen of North Carolina; that the note sued upon was made by the defendant to the plaintiffs, and that the defendant was compelled, by proceedings instituted in the Courts of the so-called Confederate States, to pay the amount due upon it to the receiver appointed under the sequestration acts.

Upon these facts it is insisted that the defendant is discharged from his liability to the plaintiffs. It is claimed that, while it existed, the Confederate Government was a *de facto* Government; that the citizens of the States which did not recognize its authority were aliens, and, in time of war, alien enemies; that, consequently, the acts of sequestration were valid acts; and, therefore, that payment to a Confederate agent of debts due to such citizens, if compelled by proceedings under those acts, relieved the debtor from all obligations to the original creditors.

To maintain these propositions, the counsel for the defendant rely upon the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States to the effect that the late rebellion was a civil war, in the prosecution of which belligerent rights were exercised by the National Government and accorded to the armed forces of the rebel Confederacy; and upon the decisions of the State courts, during and after the close of the American war for independence, which affirmed the validity of confiscations and sequestrations decreed against the property of non-resident British subjects and the inhabitants of colonies or States hostile to the United Colonies or United States.

But these decisions do not, in our judgment, sustain the propositions in support of which they are cited.

There is no doubt that the State of North Carolina—by the acts of the Convention of May, 1861, by the previous acts of the Governor of the State, by subsequent acts of all the Departments of the State Government, and by the acts of the people at the elections held after May, 1861—set aside her State Government and Constitution, connected under the National Constitution with the Government of the United States, and established a new Constitution and Government connected with another, so-called, Central Government, set up in hostility to the United States, and entered upon a course of active warfare against the National Government. Nor is there any doubt that, by these acts, *the practical relations of North Carolina to the Union were suspended, and very serious liabilities incurred by those who were engaged in them.*

But these acts did not effect, even for a moment, the separation of North Carolina from the Union, any more than the acts of an individual who commits grave offences against the State by resisting its officers and defying its authority, separate him from the State. Such acts may subject the offender even to outlawry, but can discharge him from no duty nor relieve him from any responsibility.

The National Constitution declares that "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

The word "only" was used to exclude from the criminal jurisprudence of the new Republic the odious doctrines of constructive treason. Its use, however, while limiting the definition to plain overt acts, brings these acts in conspicuous relief as being always, and in essence, treasonable.

War, therefore, levied against the United States by citizens of the Republic under the pretended authority of the new State Government of North Carolina, or of the so-called Confederate Government which assumed the title of the "Confederate States," was treason against the United States.

It has been supposed, and by some strenuously maintained, that the North Carolina Ordinance of 1861, which purported to repeal the North Carolina Ordinance of 1789, by which the Constitution of the United States was ratified, and to repeal also all subsequent acts by which the assent of North Carolina was given to amendments of the Constitution, did in fact repeal that ordinance and those acts, and thereby absolved the people of the State from all obligations as citizens of the United States, and made it impossible to commit treason by levying war against the National Government.

No elaborate discussion of the theoretical question thus presented seems now to be necessary. That question, as a practical one, is at rest and is not likely to be revived. It is enough to say here, in our judgment, the answer which it has received from events, is that which the soundest construction of the Constitution warrants and requires.

Nor can we agree with some persons, distinguished by abilities and virtues, who insists when rebellion attains the proportions and assumes the character of civil war it is purged of its treasonable character and can only be punished by the defeat of its armies, the disappointment of its hopes, and the calamities incident to unsuccessful war.

Courts have no policy and can exercise no political powers. They can only declare the law. On what sound principle, then, can we say judicially that the levying of war ceases to be treason when the war becomes formidable? That war levied by ten men or ten hundred, is certainly treason, but is no longer such when levied by ten thousand or ten hundred thousand? That the armed attempts of a few, attended by no serious danger to the Union and suppressed by slight exertions of the public force, come, unquestionably, within the constitutional definition, but attempts by a vast combination, controlling several States, putting great armies in the field, menacing with imminent peril the very life of the Republic and demanding immense efforts and immense expenditure of treasure and blood for their defeat and suppression, swell beyond the boundaries of the definition, and become innocent in the proportion of their enormity?

But it is said that this is the doctrine of the Supreme Court. We think otherwise.

In modern times it is the usual practice of civilized governments attacked by organized and formidable rebellion, to exercise and concede belligerent rights. Instead, under such circumstances, of punishing rebels, when made prisoners in war as criminals, they agree on cartels for exchange and make other mutually beneficial arrangements; and instead of insisting upon offensive terms and designations in intercourse with the civil or military chiefs, treat them, as far as possible, without surrender of essential principles, like foreign foes engaged in regular warfare.

But these are concessions made by the legislative and executive departments of government in the exercise of political discretion, and in the interests of humanity, to mitigate vindictive passions, inflamed by civil conflicts, and prevent the frightful evils of mutual reprisals and retaliations. *They establish no rights except during the war.*

And it is true that when war ceases, and the authority of the regular government is fully reëstablished the penalties of violated law are seldom inflicted upon many.

Wise governments never forget that the criminality of individuals is not always nor often equal to that of the acts committed by the organization with which they are connected. Many are carried into rebellion by sincere though mistaken convictions, or hurried along by excitements due to social and State sympathies, and even by the compulsion of a public opinion not their own.

When the strife of arms is over, such governments, therefore, exercising still their political discretion, *address themselves mainly to the work of conciliation and restoration, and exert the prerogative of mercy, rather than that of justice.* Complete remission is usually extended to large classes by amnesty or other exercise of legislative or executive authority, and individuals not included in these classes, with some exceptions of the greatest offenders, are absolved by pardon, either absolutely or upon conditions prescribed by the government.

These principles, common to all civilized nations, are those which regulated the action of the Government of the United States during the war of the rebellion, and have regulated its action since rebellion laid down its arms.

In some respects the forbearance and liberality of the nation exceeded all example. While hostilities were yet flagrant, one act of Congress practically abolished the death penalty for treason subsequently committed, and another provided a mode in which citizens of rebel States maintaining a loyal adhesion to the Union could recover, after war, the value of their captured or abandoned property.

The National Government has steadily sought to facilitate restoration with adequate guarantees of union, order and equal rights.

On no occasion, however, and by no act, have the United States ever renounced their constitutional jurisdiction over the whole territory or over all the citizens of the Republic, or conceded to citizens in arms against their country the character of alien enemies, or admitted the existence of any government, *de facto*, within the boundaries of the Union, hostile to itself.

In the prize cases the Supreme Court simply asserted the right of the United States to treat the insurgents as belligerents, and to claim from foreign nations the performance of neutral duties under the penalties known to international law. The decision recognized also the fact of the exercise and concession of belligerent rights, and affirmed, as a necessary consequence, the proposition that, during the war, all the inhabitants of the country controlled by the rebellion and all the inhabitants of the country loyal to the Union were enemies reciprocally each of the other. But there is nothing in that opinion which gives countenance to the doctrine which counsel endeavor to deduce from it; that the insurgent States, by the act of rebellion and by levying war against the nation, became foreign States and their inhabitants alien enemies.

This proposition being denied, it must result that in compelling debtors to pay to receivers, for the support of the rebellion, debts due to any citizens of the United States, the insurgent authorities committed illegal violence, by which no obligation of debtors to creditors could be cancelled, or in any respect affected.

Nor can the defence in this case derive more support from the decisions affirming the validity of confiscation during the war for American Independence.

That war began, doubtless, like the recent civil war, in rebellion. Had it terminated unsuccessfully, and had English tribunals subsequently affirmed the validity of colonial confiscation and sequestration of British property and of debts due to British subjects, those decisions would be in point. No student of international law or of history needs to be informed how impossible it is that such decisions could have been made.

Had the recent rebellion proved successful, and had the validity of the confiscations and sequestrations actually enforced by the insurgent authorities been afterward questioned in Confederate courts, it is not improbable that the decisions of the State courts, made during and after the Revolutionary War, might have been cited with approval.

But it hardly needs remark, that those decisions were made under circumstances widely differing from those which now exist.

They were made by the courts of States which had succeeded in their attempt to sever their colonial connection with Great Britain, and sanctioned acts which depended for their validity wholly upon that success, and can have no application to acts of a rebel self-styled government, seeking the severance of constitutional relations of States to the Union, but defeated in the attempt, and itself broken up and destroyed.

Those who engage in rebellion must consider the consequences. If they succeed, rebellion becomes revolution; and the new Government will justify its founders. If they fail, all their acts hostile to the rightful Government, are violations of law, and originate no rights which can be recognized by the courts of the nation whose authority and existence have been alike assailed.

We hold, therefore, that *compulsory payment, under the Sequestration Acts, to the rebel receiver, of the debt due to the plaintiffs from the defendant, was no discharge.*

It is claimed, however, that whatever may be the right of the plaintiffs to recover the principal debt from the defendant, they cannot recover interest for the time during which war prevented all communication between the States in which they respectively resided.

We cannot think so. Interest is the lawful fruit of principal. There are, indeed, some authorities to the point that interest which has accrued during war between independent nations, cannot be afterward recovered; though the debt, with other interest, may be. But that rule, in our judgment, is applicable only to such wars. We perceive nothing in the act of the 13th July, 1861, which suspended for a time all pacific intercourse between the legal and insurgent portion of the country, that requires and justifies the application of that rule to the case before us. Legal rights could neither be originated nor defeated by the action of the central authorities of the late rebellion.

The plaintiff must have judgment for the principal and interest of his debt, without deduction.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arrest of Lottery Vendors.

Yesterday morning, at half past ten o'clock, Officers GRIFFIN and KELMHOLTZ, of the First Precinct, made a descent upon the premises No. 62 Broadway, occupied by CLARK, WEBSTER & Co., where they have for some time been engaged in issuing tickets for what they termed the Bankers' and Merchants' Grand Presentation Entertainment, to take place positively at Irving Hall on the evening of the 4th of July, and every ticket to have a prize, the schedule of these ranging from $75,000 to $5.

The officers arrested and carried to the First Precinct Station-house the following persons who were formed at work in the establishment: Fred. Clark, James D. Clark, William T. Elgin, Charles Edwards, Edward F. Jones, and Walter Stevens, but the principals in the matter, the members of the "firm," were not to be found, and so escaped. The officers also seized sixteen boxes of envelopes, directed to various parties throughout the Union, a large quantity of tickets, hand-bills, directories of a large number of the chief cities of the country, but principally in the West, and other implements of the business being carried on. At 1 o'clock the prisoners were carried to the Tombs Police Court, where, upon a hearing, it appeared that all of the parties except CLARK and WILCOX were merely clerks, and they were discharged. CLARK and WILCOX, who appeared to be directing affairs, were held to await an examination.

Chess.

The telegraphic match between the Detroit and New-York Chess Clubs, to which we have already had occasion to refer, and which had been arranged to take place this week, has been by unforseen circumstances postponed until Monday next. The players on the New-York side will be Dr. BARNETT, Capt. MACKENZIE and Mr. STANLEY, while the Detroit club will be represented by H. A. BURY, Esq., President; Mr. ELDER, and several other distinguished players. The match will consist of two games, and in the event of one being scored on either side, or both eventuating in drawn games, a third and deciding *partie* will be contested. The play at this end of the line will be conducted at the New-York Chess Club, University Building, and will commence at 7 P. M.

United States Circuit Court—Eastern District.

Before Judge Benedict.

PLEA IN ABATEMENT.

Patrick McCarthy, indicted for being engaged in illicit distilling, not having appeared to answer to his indictment, a bench warrant was issued against him. The warrant was served, but the individual produced put in a plea in abatement, that he was not Patrick McCarthy, but John McCarthy.

A jury was impaneled to try the question, but the defendant, without much difficulty, satisfied them that his statement was correct, and they found in his favor, whereupon he was discharged.

BRIBING AN OFFICER.

Jacob Dubernel was put on trial charged with receiving a bribe contrary to the provisions of the Internal Revenue Law. The evidence for the Government showed that Collector Daily and Inspector Cocheu having seized some spirits in South Brooklyn for defrauding the revenue, put Dubernel and another man named Kerrigan in charge of it while they went to have process issued against it. One of the Deputy Marshals going to the place found the man absent and the seized property disappeared. Kerrigan made his appearance after a time, however, and said he had been driven away. Daily and Cucheu, however, did not believe the story, and Kerrigan finally admitted that he had received $100 to absent himself, and he gave them $90 of it, which they turned over to the Government.

They could not find Dubernel for a day or two, but at last went to his house, and though told by his wife that he was not at home, they pressed in and found him partly dressed, having apparently been abed. He at first denied having been bribed to leave, but on learning that Kerrigan had confessed it he did the same. The money he said he did not have, as he had spent it in taking some things out of pawn and otherwise.

The defence called Kerrigan as a witness, who testified that the fact was that he was driven away by a crowd of men with pistols, and that he was so frightened that he ran home and went to bed; and that he gave the money to Daily and Cocheu under their threat, and that it was money he had lawfully earned and drawn from a savings bank; that Dubernel had left to go to dinner before the man came with the pistol.

The case was summed up for the prisoner by Gen. Crooke, and for the United States by District-Attorney Tracy, and the jury, after a short absence, found the prisoner guilty.

His counsel entered a motion in arrest of judgment on the points of law involved, which is to be heard during the term.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN A DISTILLERY.—At 8:15 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the large four-story brick building Nos. 360 and 362 Greenwich-street, near Franklin, owned and occupied by HOFFMAN & CURTIS as a distillery. It appears that a workman, whose name is at present unknown, was drawing off some alcohol from a vat, and the vapor caught fire from the flame of his candle and an explosion occurred, resulting in the premises being set on fire and the man seriously burned. The flames spread with great rapidity, owing to the inflammable nature of the contents, and the entire building was gutted before the fire was extinguished. The loss sustained by the firm on stock and fixtures is fully $75,000, and the damage to building is estimated at $15,000. The following are the insurances on stock: Adriatic, $1,000; Home, New-Hampshire, $2,500; Bowery, $1,500; Importer's and Trader's, $2,500; Williamsburgh City, $2,000; Mechanics', of Brooklyn, $2,000; St. Mark's, Albany City, Hope, of Providence, R. I., Stuyvesant, Star, Relief, Franklin, Citizens, New-Amsterdam, State, New-York, Fire and Marine, National and American, for $2,500 each, making a total of $67,000. On building there are the following insurances: Metropolitan, $3,000; Firemen's $2,500; Corn Exchange, $3,000; Yonkers, New-York, $2,000; Lennox, $2,000, and Commonwealth $3,000. Total, $15,500.

A SAILOR'S PREPARATION FOR THE SABBATH.—Every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock a rare sight is seen in Cherry-street. At No. 190, in a long room plainly furnished, with a library and copies of the Word of God in many languages on the one side, and a choice selection of curiosities and treasures from the deep on the other, seamen of almost every nationality gather—Norwegians, Finlanders, Italians, Spaniards, Chinamen, English, Irish and Scotch—hardy, grave men, bent apparently on one object, intent on one end. They tell in simple language all that is in their heart, and pray fervently on their own behalf and for loved shipmates. This meeting is in connection with the Church of the Sea and Land, corner of Market and Henry streets, a young but vigorous society, which has assumed as its mission territory the seaboard near it and the sailors around it.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The closing exercises of the Ferris Female Institute, No. 135 Madison-avenue, took place yesterday at the church corner of Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue, commencing at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor of the University, in whose honor the school was named, presided, and opened the exercises with prayer. The reading of reports awarding the prizes in the various branches interspersed with singing by the young ladies followed. Then came the distribution of the awards, an address by the President and the closing hymn and benediction. The following is a list of the graduating class: Miss Jennie Lathrop, Miss Sarah E. Parks, Miss Olivia H. Devereux, Miss Mary A. B. Robins and Miss Adelaide Dolan.

FATAL FALLS.—Coroner SCHRIMER held an inquest yesterday at No. 300 Pearl-street, over the body of JOHN KELLY, aged 35, whose death was the result of a fall down stairs on Thursday, while he was intoxicated. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.... About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, as JACOB DITTERS, a German market gardener, residing on the corner of Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, was driving his wagon down Second-avenue, near Ninety-fifth-street, the vehicle slipped into an excavation and was overturned, the driver being thrown out with great violence and almost instantly killed, his neck being broken. Coroner SCHIMER held an inquest, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased leaves a widow and seven children.

SEWING-GIRL AND TRADESWOMEN'S BOARDING-HOUSE.—It is proposed to open a boarding-house on an extensive scale for the accommodation of sewing-girls and tradeswomen generally, on the 1st of July, at No. 262 East Broadway. The establishment is to be under the supervision of the New-York Boarding-house Association, who promise that it shall be all that is desired to meet the comfort and, at the same time, the limited means of those invited to occupy it. Further information with respect to the institution may be had at the Workingwomen's Union, No. 44 Franklin-street, or by application to the Treasurer, Mrs. J. N. BALESTIER, No. 35 Pine-street.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Baron Stoeckl, Russian Minister at Washington, and Commodore Inman, U. S. N., are at the Clarendon Hotel. Postmaster-General Randall, Gen. Cadwalader, New-Jersey, and Hon. J. D. McPherson, Washington, are at the Astor House; Gen. W. G. Ely, Norwich; Gen. Rosecrans, U. S. A.; Gen. Ewing, Washington; Hon. G. A. Grow, Pennsylvania; Col. Royall and Col. Chamberlain, U. S. A., and S. S. L'Hommedieu, Cincinnati, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. Morris, Indianapolis; Hon. M. Vaux, Philadelphia, and Col. Looney, Louisville, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Sawtelle and Gen. Shiras, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Fire Commissioners have dismissed CHARLES H. READ, of Engine Company No. 23, for neglect of duty, &c. They also speak of the lax discipline of Engine Companies Nos. 8 and 23, and say: "It is a matter of surprise to the Commissioners that the District Engineers have not called the attention of the Board to the condition of both these companies, and they will be held responsible for any future neglect on the part of the foremen, which they cannot fail to see, and should not neglect to make the subject for charges."

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—An interesting meeting is announced to be held in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, to-morrow (Sunday) evening. Its object is to attract attention to the session of the Evangelical Alliance, which is to take place in Amsterdam, commencing Aug. 5 and extending to Aug. 19, and addresses will be made by Dr. HALL, of Dublin; by Dr. DURYEA, of this City, who has just returned from abroad; and by Drs. SCHAFF and H. B. SMITH.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS FOR MAN AND BEAST.—One of the drinking fountains about to be erected by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is now on exhibition at No. 71 Broadway. The workmanship is solid and ornamental, and the fountain is so constructed that the basin is always full, but never overflowing. Dogs and horses, as well as men, can slake their thirst at these fountains.

THE NEW-YORK AND WESTCHESTER COUNTY RAILROAD.—This Company have taken an appeal from the decision of Judge BARNARD, which was published in the TIMES of yesterday. The Company claim that the decision of the Court affects only the City end of the road, and they claim that they will proceed with the construction of the work through the County of Westchester to Lake Mahopac without delay.

FIRE IN GRAND-STREET.—At 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the basement of No. 142 Grand-street, occupied by SOLOMON LYON as a lager-beer saloon, who sustained a damage of $200. The other occupants of the building up stairs suffered slight losses, which are all covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

THE LATE PRIZE FIGHT.—BARNEY AARON, who recently engaged in a prize fight with COLLYER, arrived in this City late on Thursday night, accompanied by half a dozen of the sporting fraternity. His friends say he is now willing to meet COLLYER again.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The twenty-second annual commencement of the Packer Collegiate Institute in Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, took place last evening before a very large audience. The order of exercises consisted of an anthem, "The Lord is King," prayer, chant and essays by the young ladies on different subjects, all well rendered. Mr. A. A. LOW, the President, being absent at the Paris Exhibition, Mr. JOHN H. PRENTICE presided, and Prof. D. G. EATON occupied the place of Prof. ALONZO CRITTENDEN, the principal, also absent in Europe. The address to the graduates was delivered by J. M. VAN COTT, Esq., after which diplomas were presented to the following-named graduates: Misses Susie Ackerman, Helen M. Aldridge, Mary Bowman, Emma L. Birdseye, M'y I. Collin, Flor'e B. Crozier, Mary DeWitt, Delia A. Foot, Amelia B. Foot, Mary R. Griffeth, J. Annie Greaton, Mary L. Harris, Annie Hillyer, Annie E. C. Livingston, Mary A. Maitland, Margaret E. Mack, Francis A. Nicoll, Mary H. Prentice, Emma C. Prentice, Harriet Peck, Louise M. Robbins, Margaret E. Rouget, Fanny Shean, Anna M. Whitney, Fanny T. Wickham, Laura F. Wheelock and Lucie T. Young. The exercises consisted of declamations, vocal and instrumental music, &c., after which the proceedings terminated.

MILITARY.—The annual reunion of the officers of the First Long Island Regiment, which served so gallantly during the war, was held in the Director's room of the Academy of Music, on Thursday night. There was a general attendance of the survivors, and after the usual preliminary proceedings there was an election of officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, Col. C. O. BELDEN; Vice-President, Dr. ADAMS; Secretary, Capt. DOTY. Executive Committee—Maj.-Gen. PECK, Capt. T. M. K. Mills, Capt. Brown. When the business of electing officers was concluded, the company sat down to a sumptuous repast, after which short addresses were made by Col. BELDEN, Gen. CROSS, Gen. PECK, Hon. GEO. B. LINCOLN, and several others. A number of toasts were drank and responded to, after which the meeting adjourned. Company E of the Fifty-sixth Regiment N. G., held a meeting the same evening at their armory in Concord-street, when Mr. JAMES PACKER was elected First Lieutenant in place of Lieut. WATERS, resigned.

CHILD RUN OVER AND KILLED.—Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, a child named FLORENCE A. NELSON, 6 years of age, was run over by a Flushing-avenue car, while turning the corner of Hudson-avenue and Nassau-street. In turning corners the horses are generally impelled by means of the whip, which appears to have been the case in this instance. The conductor was collecting his fare at the time and the child was not observed. The wheels passed over the body, cutting her nearly in two. Death ensued almost instantly. A large crowd gathered about and threatened vengeance on the driver, but, by the timely arrival of Capt. JACOBS with a squad of policemen, no unlawful measures were resorted to. The driver, named HENRY H. DALL, was arrested, and is held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. The body of the child was conveyed to its parents' residence, No. 124 Nassau-street.

EXCISE VIOLATIONS.—Sergt. DAVIS, assisted by Officers KING and COTTRELL, yesterday morning arrested the following-named persons for violating the Excise Law: Margaret Long, Mary Ellis, Jno. Drenan, Margaret Shannon, Mary Connon. These persons have for a long time, as alleged, pursued their unlawful business at Laurel Hill, L. I. During the day the following offenders were arrested at Bissville: James Hughes, Peter Shrine, Lewis Smith, Jno. Owen and James McCully. The district from which these parties hail has been so unfrequently visited that the dealers assumed themselves exempt from the operation of all law. The examination will be had on the 25th inst.

DARING BURGLARY.—Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, the premises at No. 66 Grand-street were burglariously entered by a young man named WILLIAM JOHNSON. After gaining admission, he picked the lock of the door of the apartment of a Mrs. SILKWAY, and proceeded to arrange a bundle of valuables for removal. Being discovered by Mrs. SILKWAY he precipitately fled, throwing away several articles of jewelry and two skeleton keys. His flight was intercepted by a Mr. JEREMIAH WALSH, who placed the culprit in charge of Sergt. BUNCE, of the Forty-fifth Precinct.

MASONIC.—The stockholders of the Masonic Hall Association of Brooklyn will hold an election for five Trustees, to serve for five years, on Monday evening, July 8. The fund for the proposed building, collected by subscription, already amounts to about $100,000. The sum of $250,000 is required.... The members of Fortitude Lodge, No. 19 F. & A. M., are preparing for a picnic, to take place on July 10 in Pleasant Valley, New-Jersey. These affairs are always conducted in excellent style.

THE MURDER OF JAMES PORTER.—The evidence in the case of the murder of JAMES PORTER, who was found with a bullet hole in his head, in the East River, at the foot of Congress-street, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., was continued yesterday before Coroner LYNCH. Some evidence was taken, but nothing was elicited to throw any light on the affair.

LARCENY.—A matronly woman, giving her name as BRIDGET O'BRIEN, visited the store of DAVID SMITH yesterday afternoon, and feloniously carried away forty-four yards of check goods. Vigilant officers being in the vicinity of Franklin and Kent avenues, the woman and her booty were duly cared for.

NEW-JERSEY.

EDUCATION.—The Commencement Exercises of the Morris Female Institute took place on the evening of June 19, at Morristown, N. J., a large and highly intelligent audience being in attendance. The usual anniversary address was given by Rev. Dr. JAMES C. MOFFAT, of Princeton Theological Seminary. This was followed by the reading of a very sensible Valedictory Essay, written by a member of the graduating class. The Principal then addressed the class in an interesting and touching manner, and conferred Diplomas upon five young ladies, who presented a very attractive appearance.

THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—On Monday last, a new time-table took effect upon the Morris and Essex Railroad, and under it trains connecting at Easton with those over the Pennsylvania roads for points further West will be run, while late daily trains to Orange have also been added to the schedule. The travel over this road is constantly increasing, and these efforts to meet the wants of the public will, of course, have the result of attracting additional patronage.

THROWING VITRIOL.—A woman named Mrs. DOWLING, the wife of a man employed in a boot and shoe store in Newark, assaulted a young woman with whom her husband had been too intimate, and attempted to throw vitriol in her face, but the girl evaded the assault and was only slightly burned on the neck. She says DOWLING told her he was not married and she believed him. Mrs. DOWLING, who is the mother of nine children and in ill health, gave herself up and was held to bail.

HUDSON COUNTY TAXES.—The Board of Freeholders of Hudson County have fixed the amount of taxes for the ensuing year at $268,000, as follows: Current expenses, $78,000; interest, $91,000; scrip, $18,000; bonds, $35,000; jail improvements, $28,000. In addition to this there will also be levied for the County Almshouse $18,000.

SAD DROWNING CASE.—A little girl named SMITH, 5 years of age, was drowned in a sink in Newark, while playing in the yard of her father's house in Hoyt-street. The little thing was not missed until some two hours after the accident must have occurred.

TRIAL OF STEAM.—Liberty No. 1 and Protection No. 5, of Jersey City, and the Black Joke No. 33, of New-York, had a trial of skill in Jersey City yesterday afternoon. The New-York Company was the successful contestant.

RECOVERED.—The body of Mrs. ULMI, who was drowned at Newark, has been recovered. The bodies of her two children, who were drowned at the same time, have not yet been found.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Friday, June 21.

FLOUR dull, but unchanged; sales of 600 bbls. at $12 for No. 1 Spring, $13 for Red Winter, and $14 for White, and $15 for Double Extra. WHEAT firmer and nominally better but quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee Club held at $2 20. CORN firmer; No. 1 held at $1. OATS, BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet and nominal. CORN MEAL $2 70 ⅌ 100 lbs bolted. MILL FEED scarce—Shorts, $32; Shipstuffs, $38; and Middlings $42 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS dull—Corn 7c., and Oats 5½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson, $4 25 to Newburg. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to Albany and Schenectady, 50c.; and to New-York by railroad and river, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—11,300 bushels Corn, 531,000 feet of Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—1,471 bushels Wheat, 8,100 bushels Corn, 14,200 bushels Oats, 1,281,998 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 21.

FLOUR is firmer, and there is a better feeling in the market; Family, $11 25@$12 50; Fancy, $12@$14. WHEAT is firmer; sales at $1 65@$1 70 for No. 1 and $1 55 for No. 2; but little No. 2 was offering. CORN is firmer and held at 75c.@76c. OATS are quiet, but unchanged. RYE is dull at $1 25. COTTON is dull and nominal at 23½c.@24c. for Middling. WHISKY is in fair demand at 3c. MESS PORK is unchanged and there is a better feeling in the market. BULK MEATS are quiet, but unchanged. BACON is dull and unchanged at 9c. for Shoulders, 11c. for Sides, 11¾c. for Clear Rib, and 12c. for Clear Sides. HAMS are active; Sugar-cured, 16c. LARD is dull at 15c. for prime. SUGAR is firm; Raw, 12c.@14½c.; Hard-refined, 16⅞c.@17¼c. COFFEE is in fair demand at 25c.@27c. BUTTER is dull at 15c.@16c. CHEESE is dull at 14c.@15c. Gold 137⅛, buying.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 21.

FLOUR is more active and firmer; Spring extras $7 50@$8 25. WHEAT has advanced 15c.@18c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 95; No. 2 at $1 75@$1 80, closing at $1 79@$1 80 for No. 2. RYE is more active, but is irregular; sales at 96c.@$1 01 for No. 1. OATS have advanced 2c.@3c; sales at 59c.@61½c. for No. 2, closing firm at the outside. BARLEY is inactive and nominal. PROVISIONS are dull. MESS PORK opened at $20 50, but closed dull at $20@$20 50. LARD is quiet at 11½c.@11¾c. CATTLE have declined 15c.@25c.; sales at $5@$8 50 for good to choice shipping. LIVE HOGS are moderately active; sales at $5 50@$5 85 for common to good smooth. SHEEP are dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 146,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 81,000 bushels Corn, 42,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 21.

COTTON; sales 1,100 bales; market unchanged; Low Middlings, 24½c.; receipts for the week, 2,395 against 2,038; exports, same time, 6,466 bales; stock, 7,675. Louisiana SUGAR scarce and in request; fair, 12½c.; Cuba dull at 11¼c.; low grades, 11¾c. for fair. GROCERIES—Molasses nominally at 47c.@50c. FLOUR firmer; superfine, $10 50; Choice extra, $14 50@$15 50. CORN in good demand at a decline; Yellow and Mixed, 75c.@80c.; White, 82½c.@90c. OATS dull, ranging at 65c.@75c. Choice HAY, $27@$28. PORK dull, asking $23. BACON steady; Shoulders, 10c.@10½c.; Rib, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Gold, 138. Sterling Exchange, 48½@52½. New-York Sight Drafts, ⅛@¾ premium.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 21.

FLOUR dull; Spring steady; sales 300 bbls. at $11. RYE unchanged. WHEAT inactive; sales 3,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 at $1 90; 1,000 bushels Canada Spring at $2 20. CORN—Buyers and sellers apart; sales 7,500 bushels Toledo at 92c.; 18,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 92c.; 16,000 bushels of same to arrive at 91c.@91½c.; 9,000 bushels warm rejected at 70c. OATS held above buyers' views; sales 6,000 bushels prime Ohio at 75c. RYE dull; sales 700 bushels Western at about $1 55. MESS PORK a shade easier. LARD unchanged. HIGHWINES nominal. FREIGHTS—Corn, 11c.; Oats, 7c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—46,000 bushels Corn.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 21.

TOBACCO is steady. COTTON is dull and nominal at 24c. for Middling. FLOUR is heavy; Extra and Double Extra, $11@$15 50. WHEAT—Choice Fall is firm, but others are dull; No. 2 Spring, $2 55; Fair Fall, $2 25; Choice, $2 85@$3. CORN is declining; sales at 68c.@80c. OATS are declining; sales at 65c.@68c. RYE is firm at $1 25. PROVISIONS are heavy and unchanged. LARD is dull. WHISKY is heavy at $2 for free.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, June 21.

FLOUR is firmer; City Double Extras, $10@$11 50; Country do., $9 25@$9 50; Extras, $8 50@$9. WHEAT is firm at $2 06@$2 12 for No. 1, $1 95 for No. 2, $1 55 for No. 3, and $1 16 for Rejected. OATS are weak at 59c. for No. 1. CORN is quiet at 85c. for No. 1. RECEIPTS—500 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 21.

COTTON—Middling Uplands, 28c. COFFEE quiet; market favors buyers for Rio; stock in first hands 25,000 bags. FLOUR very dull. WHEAT—Prime Maryland Red $3 35 the first receipts of the new crop sold at $3 30. CORN heavy; White, $1 05@1 06; Yellow firmer; sales at $1 10@$1 12; mixed Western, 97c.@$1. OATS advanced 2c.; sales at 77c.@79c. PROVISIONS dull but steady. WHISKY dull and nominal at 30c.@35c. for bonded.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, June 21.

Sales of 174 hhds. Tobacco; lugs to medium leaf, $2 65@$15 25. Superfine FLOUR, $8 25@$8 75. WHEAT is nominal. CORN—Shelled, 85c.@88c. OATS, 78c. MESS PORK, $21. BACON—Shoulders, 9¼c., packed; Clear Sides, 12½c.@12¾c. LARD in tierces, 12¼c.@12½c. RAW WHISKY, free, $2 25 in bond, 30c. COTTON, 23c.

MEMPHIS, Friday, June 21.

COTTON is dull at 24½c.@25c.; receipts 32 bales; exports, none. Receipts of the week, 444 bales; exports 2,248 bales; stock on hand, 7,530 bales. CORN is heavy at 96c.@98c. OATS, 75c.@80c. PORK, $23 50.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, June 21.

COTTON is quiet; sales to-day, 300 bales; receipts 103 bales; Middling, 24c. Sales of the week, 3,150 bales; receipts of the week, 549 bales; exports, 853 bales; stock on hand, 21,440 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, June 21.

COTTON nominal; Middlings, 25c.; sales, 25 bales; receipts, 270 bales; receipts of the week, 780 bales; exports, 1,250 bales; stock, 3,582 bales.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Friday, June 21.

FLOUR is dull. WHEAT is unchanged. CORN is steady at at 88c. for No. 2. OATS are unchanged. RYE is drooping.

SAVANNAH, Friday, June 21.

COTTON is dull and declining; sales, 85 bales; receipts 621 bales; Low Middling, 23c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, June 21.

COTTON nominal at 23½c. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady at 52½c. RESIN quiet at $2 75@$6 50.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, June 21.

COTTON is dull; sales 54 bales. Middlings, 23c.

[Advertisement.]

HALF PRICE.—Good, comfortable and stylish articles of feet-covering very slightly soiled, are selling at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, at a reduction of fifty per cent. from the original prices. These are just suited for country wear. Call and see them.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE PROPRIETORS

Of the Continental Hotel say no soap used by them equals DOBBINS' Electric Soap.

[Advertisement.]

"HOPE SPRINGS."—So does an acrobat. But the feat achieved by KNOX's Summer style of Gentlemen's Hats, in jumping into the affections of the public, is unparalleled, but not unaccountable, for its beauty, lightness and comfort are qualities readily appreciated by all. KNOX's stores are at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and No. 533 Broadway, under the Prescott House.

[Advertisement.]

The Episcopal Church, Bay Ridge, Long Island, (Rev. J. A. ASPENWALL'S,) was saved from being robbed on Monday night last by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. The burglars telegraphed their break a long distance, but had just commenced ripping up carpets when they were surprised. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Steamer	Sails	From	For
Palmyra	June 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Fulton	June 12	Havre	New-York.
City of Boston	June 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	June 12	Southamp'n	New-York.
Hibernian	June 13	Liverpool	Quebec.
Teutonia	June 13	Southamp'n	New-York.
City of Dublin	June 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Delaware	June 15	Liverpool	B'n&Phila.
Russia	June 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Union	June 15	Bremen	New-York.
Manhattan	June 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Ottawa	June 26	Antwerp	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Sails	From	For
Medway	June 22	New-York	Antwerp.
City of Antwerp	June 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	June 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Cella	June 22	New-York	London.
Columbia	June 22	New-York	Glasgow.
Mississippi	June 22	New-York	Havre.
Cimbria	June 22	New-York	Hamburg.
America	June 22	New-York	Bremen.
Persia	June 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	June 27	New-York	Bremen.
City of Boston	June 29	New-York	Liverpool.
The Queen	June 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Nebraska	June 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	June 29	New-York	Glasgow.
Pereire	June 29	New-York	Havre.
Western Metropolis	June 29	New-York	Bremen.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, HAVANA, &C.

Steamer	Sails	From	For
Havana	June 22	Rio de Janeiro.	
Mariposa	June 22	New-Orleans.	
Geo. Cromwell	June 22	New-Orleans.	

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Europe close to-day:

For Belgium, viâ Antwerp, per *Medway*, at 10:30 A. M.

For Ireland, viâ Queenstown, per *City of Antwerp*, at 10:30 A. M.

For Bremen City, only, per *America*, at 10:30 A. M.

For Europe viâ Southampton and Hamburg, per *Cimbria*, at 10:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on Pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 12 M.

Mails for Brazil, Argentine Confederation, Venezuela and the West Indians, per *Havana*, close at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

Mails	Close at
East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mails	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Arizona, for Aspinwall—E. B. Pond, Israel Hall, W. H. White, J. P. Martin and wife, Mrs. S. Asham, 2 children and infant, Henry A. Sontagg, Miss L. Dean, Mrs. W. H. Severance and child, C. W. Hathaway, wife, nurse and family, O. D. Lambard, Mrs. H. Adams, F. Mason, Mrs. Zadig and daughter, A. Gallatin and wife, E. J. Simons, J. T. Niles and wife, J. Langesheim, B. Hoagland, Mrs. Nellie Wentworth and child, R. V. Armstrong, J. J. Stevenson, John M. Goodwin, Mrs. O. A. Sanborn and daughter, C. W. Smith, Miss B. Sherman, S. Heyman, wife and infant, Mrs. Jones and son, Mrs. Kate Smith and infant, H. A. Huber, Rev. Father Maroe, H. A. Taylor, Miss M. Parks, D. Parks, wife, child and 2 infants, B. McCreary, Miss Eisayer, M. Ehrman, wife and brother, W. C. Binns, J. J. Speiser, T. R. Austin, Capt. Otis Webb, Mrs. E. J. Buck, Dr. Simson and wife, R. C. Langworthy, D. H. Temple, Mme. M. Bastido, child and nurse, C. P. Sanger, Jr., Gen. Pitton, Rev. Bishop Thompson and wife, Miss Gatch, Rev. H. B. Owen, wife, child, infant and nurse, Miss Poor and sister, Mrs. C. Wright, Miss Kelly, Mrs. Carrie Whitemore and 2 children, Mrs. Greenman, Capt. Paul Shirley, O. P. Peil, Mrs. Frank Jones, N. W. Spaulding, wife and daughter; Miss Hattie A. Layer, J. E. Hilgard, Mrs. Winberg, Mrs. R. Rhodes, Miss M. Day, D. Bush, W. H. Parker, A. Meyer and wife, Thos. E. Stokes, Mrs. E. W. Boyd, James Stebbins and wife, Mrs. H. French, Mrs. George Harrington, S. H. Folsom, Robert C. Lord, J. Bradshaw, Lieut.-Col. J. A. Dinkelberger and wife, Capt. Basstort and wife, Mrs. J. Sharp, W. A. Chapman, Mr. Mann wife and family, S. Mackay, F. Degrau, H. H. Seguin, wife three children and sister, J. Y. Wilson, D. H. Boardman, Col. J. B. C. Murray, T. J. Burke, J. B. Butt, Miss Lydia Walters, W. P. Clark, Miss Mary Jones, Samuel Dreman, D. E. Knight and wife, J. W. Patterson, wife and infant, Mrs. T. J. Nutter, C. D. York, Tracy Robinson and wife, George Hall, Geo. E. Thomas, and a large number in second cabin and steerage; also a detachment of United States soldiers.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 21—*In steamship Nebraska, from Liverpool*—Rev. M. J. Williams, J. G. Woodward, Mrs. H. J. Foxley, Rev. R. H. Edwards, Josh Dobbs, Mrs. Clemence Lozier, David Skeling, Geo. J. Wicks, Mr. McCarroll, and 810 in the steerage.

JUNE 21—*In steamship City of New-York, from Liverpool*—Capt. T. Matthews, John Sevanto, Peter Burns, Tim O'Riley.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 29 | Sun sets.... 7 34 | Moon rises...10 56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 58 | Gov. Island.11 47 | Hell Gate.... 1 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, June 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Columbia, (Br.,) Carnaghan, Glasgow, F. Macdonald; Cimbria, (Hamb.,) Trautman, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; America, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Morning Star, Sumner, Havre, New-York and Havre Steamship Co.

Ship Gamecock, Sherburn, Hong Kong, R. L. Taylor.

Barks Jupiter, (Brem.,) Kirckens, Bremen via Philadelphia, Oelrichs & Co.; Waldo, Baker, Oporto, Tupper & Beattie; R. W. Griffiths, (Br.,) Drummond, Matanzas, J. G. Ward & Co.

Brigs A. Thaxter, Lane, South Amboy, H. W. Loud & Co.; Foyle, (Br.,) Roy, London via Wilmington, N. C., Crandall, Umpiray & Co., (cld. June 15 to Cow Bay;) G. Wheelwright, (Br.,) Wolfe, Port Medway, N. S., Miller & Houghton; Charles Poole, Sherman, Marseilles J. E. Ward & Co.; Cascatelle, Carlisle, Santa Cruz, Edmiston Bros.; Evening Star, (Br.,) Green, Bay Vert, N. S., Morrison & Phillips; Alpha, (Br.,) Workman, Minndie, N. S., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schooners Henry Gibbs, Snow, Woods' Hole, Ferguson & Wood; R. B. Smith, Nickerson, Woods' Hole, Ferguson & Wood; N. Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford; Horatio, Palmer, New-Bedford, F. Hathaway; Pinkney, (Br.,) Sino, Porto Plata, Caesar & Pauli; Island Home, Carver, Elizabethport, R. P. Buck & Co.; Sarah L., Babst, Georgetown, S. C., Bentley, Miller & Thomas; St. Hubert, (Br.,) Tougeau, Cow Bay, B. F. Small & Co.; J. P. Auger, Aldrich, Port Jefferson, A. Abbott; M. Waring, Bunker, South Amboy, Simpson & Clapp; Sea View, (Br.,) Seaman, Port Medway, N. S.; Sarah Levine, Averill, New-Haven, Rackett & Taylor; E. Watson, Cranmer, Norfolk, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamship City of New-York, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool June 8, and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. June 15, off Stag Rock, saw bark Arethusa, bound E. 13th, lat. 49 10, lon. 29 20, boarded the German bark Beta, of Carnarvon. 18th, lat. 42 22, lon. 55 15, saw Hamburg ship Margaret, bound E. Same day, lat. 42 13, lon. 56 56, a National Co.'s steamer, bound E. 20th, 270 miles east of Sandy Hook, ship Constantine, from London for New-York; 250 miles from do. steamship Malta, bound E.

Steamship Nebraska, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool June 8, and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and 819 passengers to Williams & Guion. June 13, passed bark Neversink, bound E. 18th, lat. 41 4, lon. 59 14, bark Lord Chancellor, bound E.; same time, steamship Minnesota, bound E. 20th, lat. 46 16, lon. 69 43, Bremen bark Gauss and steamship City of Washington, both bound E.

Steamship Hatteras, Alexander, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Island Home, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Liswell, Shields 42 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Whitney & Co. Has had light westerly winds since crossing the Banks. 3d inst., on the Banks, spoke fishing schr. Wm. Franklin, of Marblehead, all well.

Bark Emmanuele, (Ital.,) Gaetano, Marseilles 52 ds., with mdse. to E. Cayius de Ruyter & Co.

Bark R. B. Turnbull, (Br.,) Cummings, Montevideo 54 ds., with hides, &c., to master.

Brig Alfaretta, (of St. John, N. B.,) Rutherford, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Son. Sld. in co. with brig Export, for New-York, and brig S. W. Welsh, for Philadelphia.

Brig Clara Pickens, (of Providence,) Rogers, Sagua 15 ds., with sugar to N. L. McCready & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Albert, for Falmouth for orders.

Brig Scotland, (Br.,) Crowell, Barbados 13 ds., with molasses to E. T. Smith & Co.

Brig Humming Bird, Stephens, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Via Jante, (Port.,) Vosco, Para 20 ds., with nuts to C. Luumann & Co.

Schr. S. K. Gale, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Redding, Mayaguez, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to Boyd & Hincken.

Schr. Redington, Gregory, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. E. A. Bartle, (of Philadelphia,) Smith, Cienfuegos 13 ds., with molasses to Fowler & Co.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Porto Rico, Wentworth, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Fred Reed, Pendleton, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Jane Emson, Irving, Georgetown, D. C., coal.

Schr. A. Gardner, Rowe, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. B. D. Pitts, Jones, Northport.

Schr. Chief, Champlin, Newport.

Schr. S. Hall, Coleman, Taunton.

Schr. H. W. Morse, ——, Fall River.

Schr. L. Daniels, Tooker, Hartford.

Schr. H. Harteau, Cole, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. Canema, French, Middletown.

Schr. L. W. Birdsall, Tribble, Providence.

Schr. Wm. Gillum, Scoville, Portland with stone.

Schr. M. Nott, Biven, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. P. Williams, Nichols, Providence.

Schr. J. Rogers, May, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. Avon, Parks, Elizabethport, for Salem.

BELOW—Brig Havana.

WIND—At sunset, S., light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 21—Arr. steamers Mary, from Baltimore; Equator, New-York; L. J. Stocker, Havana; brig Cuba, Glasgow.

CHARLESTON, June 21—Arr. schr. Maine Law, from Boston; schr. S. T. Baker, from Alexandria. Sld. schr. Miranda, for Banamas.

Spoken, &c.

Active—brig, of St. John, from —— for Valencia, June 6, lat. 44, lon. 55.

Chatsworth—ship, from Antwerp for New-York, June 16, lat. 43 28, lon. 50 38.

Medora—brig, of Harbor Grace, bound E., May 27, lat. 51 27, lon. 28.

Isabella C. Jones—bark, from Queenstown for Philadelphia, June 20, lat. 41, lon. 69 39.

Pleiades—bark, from Londonderry for Baltimore, June 19.—(Both by pilot-boat Francis Perkins, No. 13.)

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 CENTS—BLACK or brown, instantaneous, natural, durable, the best and cheapest in use; quantity equals any dollar size. Depot removed to No. 56 Duane-st. near Broadway. Sold by all druggists.

GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY COMMENCEMENT, in St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., THURSDAY MORNING, the 27th, at 10 o'clock. Bishop HOPKINS, the presiding Bishop, will deliver the sermon.

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SAPONIFIER

OR

CONCENTRATED LYE PATENT

THE READY

Family Soap Maker.

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, (Proprietors of the Chemical works of Natrona, Penn.,) having completed their extensive works for the manufacture of SAPONIFIER, OR CONCETRATED LYE, from Kryolite, imported from their mines in Greenland, in the Artic Ocean, are now prepared to supply the trade with their PATENT REFINED SAPONIFIER, put up in enameled PASTEBOARD BOXES, at very low rates.

THE PATENT REFINED SAPONIFIER is warranted to make WHITER, BETTER and CHEAPER Soap than any other known material, not excepting their old STANDARD ARTICLE, put up in IRON BOXES.

RETAILS AT 20 CENTS PER BOX.

One box will make 8 pounds superior Hard Soap.

One box will make 175 pounds good Soft Soap.

For sale by all respectable Druggists and Grocers in the country.

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CLIFFORD PEMBERTON,

General Agent,

PITTSBURGH.

Be sure to ask for Natrona Refined Saponifier.

KELLEY'S

GIFT CONCERTS.

KELLEY'S FIRST GRAND

NORTH AMERICAN GIFT CONCERT

Is now positively fixed to take place at COOPER INSTITUTE, New-York City,

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1867.

A CARD.—The proprietor of the North American Gift Concert, advertised to take place at the Wabash-avenue Rink, Chicago, Ill., and postponed, have the pleasure to announce that it will take place at Cooper Institute, New-York, by the earnest request of thousands of subscribers in the Middle and Eastern States, where a large share of our tickets have been sold, and that a series of Concerts will be given, to be followed in rapid succession.

The delay in its completion has been unavoidable, notwithstanding the sale of tickets has been immense and without a parallel on this continent. Under any circumstances the Concert will now be given as above stated.

500,000 VALUABLE GIFTS, VALUED AT FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET HOLDERS, INCLUDING $100,000 IN GREENBACKS.

For fifteen years we have been engaged in business, and we point with pride to the reputation we have won for honesty and integrity. Many of the prominent citizens of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago will bear witness to the statement that we have never made any promises to the public that we have not sacredly fulfilled, and we refer to the leading bankers and merchants of these cities for our character for fair dealing.

In spite of every obstacle, we shall prove to the public that the North American Gift Concert will be conducted honorably, and that all the gifts advertised will be distributed fairly and to the satisfaction of our patrons.

The delay in the completion of this gigantic enterprise has been solely in the interest of the ticket holders. This is the largest undertaking of the kind ever brought to a successful termination in the United States.

Tickets sold for Concert to take place at Wabash-avenue Rink, Chicago, Ill., are good for this Concert at Cooper Institute, New-York City.

A present given with every concert ticket.

Gift	Value
1 Gift in Greenbacks	$30,000
1 Gift in Greenbacks	10,000
1 Gift in Greenbacks	5,000
1 Gift in Greenbacks	4,000
1 Gift in Greenbacks	3,000
1 Gift in Greenbacks	2,000
20 Gifts in Greenbacks, $1,000 each	20,000
20 Gifts in Greenbacks, $500 each	10,000
1,840 Gifts in Greenbacks, amounting to	16,000
1 Gift Residence in Chicago	5,000
400 Gold Watches, amounting to	50,000
400 Silver Watches, amounting to	21,000
And the balance, comprising Pianos, Melodeons and other Gifts, amounting to	324,000

Making 500,000 Gifts.

A committee to be chosen by ticket holders at the first concert will promptly distribute the presents, one to every concert ticket holder, and their report will be published in *Kelley's Weekly*, with portrait and biographical sketch of the persons receiving the thirty largest gifts, and be sent to all ticket holders at once. The tickets from our numerous agents having been gathered in, persons disappointed in being unable at our principal office to obtain tickets, can now be supplied, as long as they last, by addressing us at No. 691 Broadway, New-York. Tickets will be sent promptly by mail, on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

We will send five tickets for $4 50, ten for $9, and twenty for $17 50. Send the name of each subscriber and their post-office address, and town and State. Money by draft, post-office order, express or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk. Address all communications to

A. A. KELLEY & CO.,

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FRENCH NOTE PAPER,

$1 A BOX. (Five Quires.) STAMPED.

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DECKER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR PIANO-FORTES,

Have removed to No. 2 Union-square, corner 14th-st. and 4th-av.

With more commodious warerooms and greatly increased facilities for manufacturing, we are now enabled to exhibit a much larger and better assortment of Pianos, as well as to serve our customers more promptly and efficiently. ☞Mark well the name and locality.

THE GREATEST PAIN RELIEVER IN THE WORLD.

Warranted superior to any other or no pay for the cure of chronic rheumatism, toothache, headache, sore throat, mumps, burns, cuts, insect stings, pains in the back, chest and limbs, sprains, old sores, swelling; also to take internally for diarrhœa, dysentery, cholic, spasms, sea sickness, vomiting and croup. It is perfectly innocent to take internally, if used according to the directions, and never fails, as thousands can attest. It was first introduced in 1847, and now millions of bottles are annually sold. Every one who has once used it continue to do so, and recommend it to their friends as the most valuable medicine extant. Certificates enough to fill a dozen newspapers have been received by Dr. TOBIAS. His medicine, the Venetian Liniment, will do all that is stated and more. No one will regret trying it. Those residing at a distance from a physician will find it a reliable medicine to have on hand in case of accidents. Ask for DR. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment and take no other. Price 50 cents and $1. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 393, June 21, 1867.

33, 23, 34, 71, 74, 5, 32, 7, 3, 37, 36, 35.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 394, June 21, 1867.

14, 69, 66, 62, 39, 25, 26, 61, 52, 18, 40, 32, 3.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 317, June 21, 1867.

14, 61, 23, 48, 16, 70, 72, 53, 24, 71, 69, 32.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 318, June 21, 1867.

21, 39, 28, 66, 59, 67, 40, 75, 3, 6, 37, 52, 49.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 200, June 21, 1867.

40, 59, 1, 52, 72, 46, 22, 19, 53, 9, 20.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 201, June 21, 1867.

18, 37, 35, 48, 11, 52, 5, 25, 4, 7, 13, 28, 45.

SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 210, June 21, 1867.

38, 43, 8, 39, 45, 52, 3, 29, 56, 62, 58.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 211, June 21, 1867.

46, 73, 41, 35, 19, 61, 58, 18, 53, 55, 10, 32, 8.

W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

McINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st., N. Y. City.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.

JOSEPH BATES, [illegible]

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